

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## ATTORNEYS.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Ritz's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

## BANKS.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon Ohio J. C. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

## PHYSICIANS.

**D. W. H. KIRKLAND**, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

## HARDWARE.

**S. A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

## MANUFACTORIES.

**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL**, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer bottles, Flasks, &c.

**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO.** Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

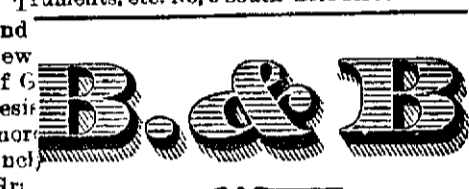
## GROCERIES.

**D. ATWATER & SON**, Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

## JEWELERS.

**C. F. VON KANEL**, East Side Jewelry Store, 55 East Main street.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.



## DRESS GOODS.

Suitings and Novelties.

25c to \$6.50.

Come and see or send for samples of fine goods, 50c to \$1.50 a yard, and see if we are not submitting styles in such great variety, and values for the money that makes it to your interest to trade here.

## BLACK GOODS.

All-wool, silk and wool, and mohairs—range of prices.

25c to \$3.50 a yd.

If you do not come here regularly to buy, investigate, and you will in the future; or if you are in the habit of sending to New York or elsewhere, write us for samples of the above, or for

## FINE WASH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES or LACES.

And see if styles and values do not plainly show you quite an advantage—if it were not so, we never would have built up a business in Allegheny that sells millions annually, and is still growing. In this connection would say that the present 1896 stocks in all of the 57 departments are by far the largest and choicest we have ever shown, and upon these do we depend, and know they will bring not only results, but large results.

## BOGGS &amp; BUHL

ALLEGHENY, PA.



## Few People Have Eyes Alike

Fully nine tenths of those who wear glasses have different vision in each eye. Sometimes it is a decided difference, in others only a slight variation.

## A Careless Examination

Will fail to bring out this defect; the same lens will be fitted to both eyes, and headaches and eye-strain that medicine fails to relieve are the result.

## We Test Each Eye Separately

Select proper lenses, adjust glasses to suit both eyes. No charge for examination.

## C. C. MILLER, Scientific Optician.

No. 1 West Main St., Massillon, O.

Write W. C. Rineason, G. P. A. Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for copy of itinerary describing an ideal tour of 30 days through Mexico, the land of the Aztec, leaving Cincinnati, February 24th.

## HOUSE MUST YIELD.

## If Not, Cuban Resolutions Will Be Hung Up.

## SENATE'S SET MAY BE ADOPTED.

Senator Mills Roasts Weyler in a Speech Favoring Forceful Occupation of Cuba. Morgan Also Speaks Again—The News of Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The conference of the two houses on the Cuban resolutions has not yet reached a conclusion. The entire time of the conference was spent in canvassing the situation and in trying to arrive at common ground upon which the two houses can stand. The senate conferees explained the difficulties they had encountered in the senate and made it clear to the house members of the conference that it would be necessary for the house to yield something to prevent leaving the question in the air between the two houses. The house conferees accepted this explanation and expressed a willingness to make reasonable concessions, agreeing as they said, fully with the senators that it would place both houses in a ridiculous attitude to have the matter fail in conference, after both houses, by such extensive majorities, had agreed, each in its own way, upon an expression friendly to Cuba.

Two alternatives were presented, which were those of the house accepting the senate resolutions without change, the modifying of the house resolutions by leaving out the series providing for intervention. When the conference adjourned no decision had been reached as to which course should be pursued or whether some other course might not be taken. If the senate resolutions are accepted by the house it will not be necessary to bring the question into the senate again and some of the senators think the conference will finally result in their acceptance.

Although the main Cuban resolutions have been re-committed to conference, the subject came up incidentally in the senate on Senator Mills' resolution for the forcible occupation of the island of Cuba in order to aid Cubans in securing local self-government. Senator Mills spoke for two hours in support of the resolution. He was unsparing of his arrangement of General Weyler as an "atrocious scoundrel and villain" and of his record of Spain's bloody record in the Old and New Worlds. Senator Morgan also spoke briefly in further support of the Cuban resolutions. Senator Mills' resolutions went to the calendar after the speeches.

## A SALVE FOR THE SOUTH.

HILL'S BILL PASSED REMOVING DISABILITY OF EX-REBEL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Hill's bill to remove the restrictions against the appointment as officers of the army or navy of persons who held commissions in the regular army or navy before the rebellion and who subsequently took part in the war on the side of the Confederacy, which passed the senate during the height of the excitement over the Venezuelan boundary question, passed the house today after two hours' debate with but one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Boutelle (Me.). The Democrats, except Mr. Cummings (N. Y.), who spoke, as he said, "as one of the 800,000 Northern Democrats who fought in the Union army," and Mr. Wilson (S. C.), who was drawn into the debate by Mr. Boutelle, refrained entirely from participation. Mr. Hill (La.), chairman of the military committee, who had charge of the bill, admitted that it would subvert no practical purpose and was largely sentimental.

Mr. Boutelle, who led the opposition single-handed, thought it would furnish a bad object lesson for naval and military cadets who were about entering on careers in the service of their country, and when he got warmed up to his subject, called attention to the fact that many southern men in congress in the past had obstructed legislation in the interest of Union soldiers, dwelling particularly on the opposition to the retirement of General Grant. Mr. Grosvenor (O.) and Mr. Grow (Pa.), however, supported the bill ardently as a graceful and gracious act to the vanquished, and when the vote was taken Mr. Boutelle alone voted against it. The bill to abolish the death penalty in certain cases was passed.

Bills were also passed to make the sale of intoxicating liquors under a false brand punishable by fine and imprisonment, to turn over the property of the Mormon church, now in the hands of a receiver, to the trustees and several others of minor importance.

## IMPORTANT A. P. A. MEETING.

The Advisory Board Considering the Body's Political Course.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—What is regarded by its members as the most important meeting in the history of the A. P. A. is being held here by the advisory board of the order. The meeting was called to outline the political policy and future plans of the organization, and to formulate demands on the old political parties for the insertion in their respective platforms of planks opposing sectarian appropriation of public moneys.

The board is expected to adopt resolutions favoring the bill of Representative Linton of Michigan amending the constitution so as to absolutely inhibit sectarian appropriation. Mr. Linton, it is understood, will push this bill and try to secure a favorable report on it at this session of congress. The proposed amendment is identical with that introduced by the late Secretary Blaine when in congress in 1876.

## Murdered in Their Home.

ALMA, Wis., March 25.—An investigation shows that the seven members of the Oldhouse family, who were found dead in the ruins of their burned home on the 6th inst., were murdered.

## WEALTHY MAN ARRESTED.

Implicated in the Death of a Young Girl at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Samuel P. Langdon, a wealthy coal operator, has been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the death of Annie McGrath, who was found dead in her bed in a Girard avenue house. Langdon is 54 years old and the girl was 18. Although he has a residence in Powelton avenue he and the girl had been living in the Girard avenue house for about a month. The only other occupant was a colored servant.

Langdon was in the girl's room nearly all day and took dinner there. After the meal he went out and did not return. The body was discovered by the servant about three hours later. There were no marks of violence on it, but the physicians say she had been dead 24 hours. One hand was clasping a handkerchief to the breast and a wet towel lay over the forehead and eyes.

A postmortem examination has been made, but the coroner's physicians decline to disclose its results.

Miss McGrath was the daughter of a well-known business man and very pretty.

Langdon is reputed to be one of the wealthiest coal operators in the state. He is also financially interested in a number of southern railroads.

Langdon is said to have a wife and children living about 14 miles out of Pittsburgh.

## SPANIARDS KILL EACH OTHER.

Another Fatal Mistake Made by Troops in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 25.—Another terrible mistake, attended with loss of life and resulting in many soldiers being wounded, has taken place. According to the few details received here, the columns of troops commanded by General Godoy and Colonel Holguin at the Santa Rosa plantation, near Esperanza, province of Santa Clara, mutually mistook each other for insurgent forces owing, it is said, to the thickness of the sugar cane.

Each detachment opened fire upon the other and for ten minutes shots were exchanged, resulting in the killing of 17 soldiers, among them being Lieutenant Colonel Fuenmayor of the Nava battalion. In addition, five officers and 84 soldiers were wounded. Two of the latter have since died, six others are mortally wounded and 32 are seriously injured.

## THE BURGHERS ARMY.

Transvaal Dutch Arming for War With Great Britain.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette has been received from Johannesburg, which says that the Transvaal Burghers are assuming an alarming attitude. It is added that a strong feeling exists among the Dutch throughout South Africa, and that they are nervous themselves for a supreme struggle with Great Britain.

No reason is assigned for the sudden withdrawal of the bail of four members of the reform committee. They had been permitted to go to Johannesburg in order to attend to their private affairs, but all have now been arrested, and are kept under guard in a private house at Pretoria.

## NEED THEIR OWN FLEET.

England Cannot Always Protect New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 25.—Hon. Joseph George Ward, the colonial treasurer, speaking at Winton, said that a large increase of the debt of the colony must be expected, as New Zealand could not expect Great Britain always to protect her.

The time would shortly arrive, he said, when it would be necessary to obtain millions of pounds to protect their own fleet.

## The Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year, which began on July 1 next, has been completed by the house committee on naval affairs and may be considered by the house this week. The total amount earned by the bill is \$91,611,684, of which \$12,739,133 is for the increase of the navy. The principal features of the bill have been printed in these dispatches.

## Weyler Ignores the Applications.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Consul General Williams at Havana has telegraphed to the state department that he has made two applications to the governor general of Cuba for information as to the case of Walter Byrd, a citizen of Illinois, arrested by the Spanish officials for complicity in the rebellion. So far he has received no response to his applications.

## Won't Meet in San Francisco.

CHICAGO, March 25.—At a meeting of the general officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union it was decided not to hold the next national convention in San Francisco. It is probable the next convention will be held in St. Louis in October, or November, 1896.

## Rescued by a Brave Fisherman.

HORONOV, Mich., March 25.—Five Finnish fishermen drifted out to sea on a large ice float here. Constant Rembach, a fisherman, south of Jacobsville in Keweenaw, succeeded, after great exertions and much danger to himself, in saving all five.

## Jealous Lover Kills Himself.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 25.—Prompted by jealousy Walter Perogery, aged 22, attempted to kill his sweetheart, Annie May Haver, a domestic, aged 16, and then fired two bullets into his own head and fell dead on the sidewalk.

## Mutiny Among English Soldiers.

DRUM, March 25.—Mutinous conduct on the part of the Thirtieth Hussars is reported from Dundalk. The cavalrymen are said to have hacked to pieces 28 saddles and bridles.

## The Kaiser in Italy.

GENOA, March 25.—The emperor and empress of Germany arrived here, embarked on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and proceeded to Naples.

## MINNESOTA IN LINE.

## McKinley Will Have the State's 18 Delegates.

## DAVIS IS OUT OF THE RACE.

He Telegraphs That He Bows to the Will of the Minnesota Republicans and Withdraws—New York Instructs For Morton After a Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 25.—Senator Davis has wired Congressman Tawney withdrawing from the presidential race. This action was due to the refusal of three of the five Minnesota district conventions to endorse his candidacy. His determination to withdraw makes it certain that Minnesota's 18 votes at St. Louis will be for McKinley.

Senator Davis, in his message, says: "I am bound to always and do most loyally respect the wishes of the people of Minnesota. For that reason I request that my name be not considered in the deliberations of the Minneapolis convention. Give all my friends my most enduring and heartfelt thanks."

The four delegates-at-large, nominated at the Republican state convention, are P. G. Evans, Minneapolis; George Thompson, St. Paul; C. F. Hendryx, Sauk Center; L. P. Hunt, Mankato. They were elected by acclamation amid wild cheers, the delegates all rising, some mounting chairs and waving their hats. Each of the gentlemen made speeches, pledging themselves to McKinley.

Aside from the election of delegates nothing of moment transpired except the adoption of a platform re-iterating and endorsing established Republican doctrine and containing a strong sound money plank.

## INSTRUCTED FOR MORTON.

McKinleyites Make a Losing Fight in New York Convention.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Republican convention has finished its labors. The preliminary sparring that has been going on for weeks has ended in the final battle and the forces that have been dormant for two years kept within the state boundaries the honor of the presidential endorsement of the greatest state in the Union, the state casting the largest number of votes in the electoral college. That endorsement goes to Governor Levi P. Morton.

The delegates-at-large will be Thomas C. Platt, of Utica, Warner Miller, of Herkimer, Chas. M. Dewey, of New York, and Edward Lauterbach.

The alternates will be Hamilton Fish of Garrison, Frank S. Withers of Port Henry, C. H. Babcock of Rochester and Daniel McMillan of Buffalo. An attempt was made to amend the report of the committee on nominations by substituting the names of Colonel Baker B. Jewett of Buffalo and General Samuel Thomas of New York, for Platt and Lauterbach, with the recommendation "that if it appears after the first ballot that Hon. Levi P. Morton cannot be the choice of the national convention, that the delegates-at-large from this state will use all honorable means to promote the cause of William McKinley."

Then pandemonium reigned, one-half of the audience rising and shouting for McKinley, as the name was read. The chairman's gavel was raised again and again, but without effect. The house was in an uproar. Just over the chairman's head was swung a banner bearing this inscription: "McKinley, Prosperity's Advance Agent."

The very audacity of the act seemed to appeal the Morton leaders for a moment and for a few seconds the McKinley adherents had the floor to themselves. Then from every part of the house came roars of "Morton," "Morton" and the Albany contingent with two Morton banners, took the place of the McKinley man. The transformation started and it was a question of lungs against lungs. The superior force of the Morton man soon made their side of the issue more prominent. Chairman Southwick, at this point, began the use of the gavel and after five minutes succeeded in establishing order. The motion was lost, 631 to 109.

The platform favors a sound currency on a gold basis as long as we are unable to secure international bimetallicism, reaffirms the policy of protection, but asks that it be so guarded as not to prove monopolistic in any sense, while still protecting American industries. This, in brief, beside the endorsement of Governor Morton for the presidency, is all that is said in the resolutions.

## A HOT FIGHT IN TEXAS.

The Reed-Allison Men Control Republican State Convention.

ATLANTA, March 25.—The matter of who should be temporary chairman of the Republican state convention was definitely settled by the election of Cuney, the Allison negro leader, by a vote of 407 to 20. For Rosenthal, his McKinley opponent. The fight was made strictly on the color line. Cuney pleading with his race for support. His talk was successful beyond all expectations.

This action gives the Reed-Allison men control of the convention, though the McKinley men claim the vote will not have any effect, as lots of negroes who voted for Cuney did so on race lines and that when it comes to the vote they will vote for McKinley men. It is said the McKinley men will make an arrangement with Cuney for a divided unopposed delegation.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Sixth Missouri Republicans nominated McKim as a delegate.

The vote in the Huntington county (Pa.) convention resulted 84 for McKinley and 63 for Quay.

The South Dakota Republican convention today will likely instruct for McKinley.

A New York report says that Mr. Platt is planning with allies and lieutenants to defeat McKinley and nominate Thomas B. Reed.

## SPAIN'S PROMPT DISAVOWAL.

Not Responsible For a Fiery Newspaper Utterance.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Spanish government has officially disclaimed responsibility for the fiery views expressed in the columns of the Madrid newspaper El Epoca. The article which has called forth the disclaimer was one demanding that the United States cease talking about the Cuban insurrection or else declare war at once upon Spain, and the government felt that it might be harmful because it was intimated that the article was inspired by it. The disclaimer appears in all of the publicity attending the original publication in the Spanish organ, El Nacional.

## DEATH TO HIGH HATS.

## A Mad Blow at Ohio Lady Theatersgoers.

## A STRIKE FOR FREEDOM OF VISION.

Made by Heartless Men Legislators in the House Bill Passed Holding Counties Liable For Damages by Mobs. Other Measures Considered.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.] COLUMBUS, March 25.—Woman's assumed prerogative to wear any kind of headgear she chooses, no manner how much it may inconvenience those about her, was sustained by the House Tuesday morning, when it defeated Mr. Fostick's bill to prohibit the wearing of high hats in theaters, and was vetoed later in the day when the bill was reconsidered and passed.

Other bills passed in the house were: Providing for the suppression of mob violence by holding the county responsible for damages.

Providing for taxing freight line and equipment companies under the Nichols law.

Amending section 2867 so that additions shall not be made to returns for taxation by boards of equalization until due notice has been given.

Providing that persons who refuse to pay their fines for violating the game laws shall serve 30 days in the jail or workhouse.

Bills were introduced in the senate as follows: Extending to veterinary surgeons the exemptions from exactions allowed by statute to physicians.

Authorizing cities of the second class, fourth grade, which since the last census have been advanced from villages, to have abutting lots appraised for street assessment purposes.

Bills were passed in the senate as follows: To provide for inflicting the death penalty by means of electricity.

To authorize township boards of education to close sub-district schools and have the pupils conveyed to the school in an adjoining district at the expense of the district where they reside.

House joint resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the state's title to property occupied by the Valley railroad in Cleveland.

## Two Convicts Pardoned.

COLUMBUS, March 25.—Governor Bushnell has pardoned Napoleon McCauley, convicted of burglary and larceny in May, 1895, in the Montgomery county courts. His time expires April 19. He also pardoned Oscar Murphy, who was convicted in February, 1894, of manslaughter and sentenced to four years. He was sent to the penitentiary from Clermont county.

## Convict Contractors Fail.

COLUMBUS, March 25.—W. E. Joseph and Harry B. Arnold have been appointed receivers of the Columbus Manufacturing company, operating at the Ohio penitentiary, on the failure of the company to comply with an order of the court to pay in part or give bond for a claim for \$50,000 for convict labor due the state.

## Hired Men Insurance Men.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—State Insurance Commissioner Hahn and Congressman Reed have filed affidavits for the arrest of Charles Moore, agent, and Ed S. W. Moore, solicitor, of the Fraternal Union Insurance company of Baltimore, for conducting the business without a license.

## Flooded by a Rat.

HAMILTON, O., March 25.—A hungry rat and a bad pipe have caused several hundred dollars' damage at Endres Bros' shoe store, on High street. It gnawed a hole in the pipe on the second floor, and flooded the stock. The leak was not discovered until morning.

## Paucaefote Summoned to London.

LONDON, March 25.—It is reported here that the British ambassador to Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will shortly come to London to discuss with the government certain features of the Venezuelan question.

## Robbed of Over \$50,000.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Christopher Schrage, who is 76 years old and lives at 711 South Jefferson street, has been bound and gagged by two men and robbed of money and papers amounting to more than \$50,000.

## Found Murdered and Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The dead and badly decomposed body of Thomas Reynolds, a railroad section hand, has been discovered buried in the floor of a house. He had been murdered and robbed.

## A Bank Customer Arrested.

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 25.—John McLaren, cashier of the defunct Douglas county bank, has been arrested at Chippewa Falls, charged with receiving deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent.

## COLLAPSE AT AKRON.

## J. F. Seiberling &amp; Co. Forced to Close the Wall.

## SEVERAL OTHER FIRMS AFFECTED

One of the Best Known Manufacturing Houses in the State Compelled to Make an Assignment—A Ravenna Claim Precipitates the Trouble.

The news of the assignment of J. F. Seiberling & Co. was received in Massillon with great regret, though it did not create much surprise. It has been known for some time that the concern was in a bad way, and had been fighting all sorts of claims for some time.

AKRON, O., March 25.—The J. F. Seiberling company, manufacturers of the Empire mowers, reapers and binders, have made an assignment to W. H. Carter, one of the employees of the company. The failure was precipitated by an attachment for \$10,000 in favor of the First National bank of Ravenna, O. President J. F. Seiberling said that the liabilities would reach \$250,000, but he refused to make a statement of the assets of the company.

It is said the firm of Seiberling, Miller & Co. of Doylestown, O., will also be affected. The plant was established early in the 90's as the Excelsior Mower and Reaper works. There was a failure in the 70's, but in 1884 the J. F. Seiberling company was organized with a capital of \$1,000,000. The company was caught in the panic of 1893 and has never fully recovered from the shock. The company employed 350 men.

## THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—[By Associated Press]—The Senate foreign relations committee considered the Hawaiian cable question today, but deferred action till next Wednesday. A bill has been drafted embodying the best features of the Sherman and Spaulding bills, but omitting all names.

## MR. BOUTELLE ON WHEELER.

Mr. Boutelle arose to a question of personal privilege in the House and quoted from the Record to show that Mr. Wheeler had altered it so as to make him say, "Many Democrats voted to retire Gen. Grant," instead of "all the Democrats," as the stenographer's notes showed he had spoken. He wanted the Record corrected, saying that as a matter of fact out of 79 who voted against the retirement of Grant, 58 were ex-con federates.

## REPORTED THE BILL FAVORABLY.

The House committee on labor voted to report favorably a bill introduced by Mr. Erdman in relation to arbitration between carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. The measure has been advocated by representatives of a number of labor organizations.

## DECORATIONS FOR HARRISON.

Mr. Sherman in the Senate made a favorable report on the resolution authorizing ex-President Benjamin Harrison to accept the decorations conferred on him by Brazil and Spain while he was President, and asked for immediate action. Mr. Allen, Populist, objected.

## A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Gallinger proposed an amendment to the constitution prohibiting congress or any state to pass a law in any way referring to any religion or appropriating any government or state funds for the support of any church institution.

## MAY ADJOURN MAY SECOND.

Senator Platt offered a resolution for the adjournment of congress May 2.

## Pennsylvania Officers Re-Elected.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The annual election of the Pennsylvania Railroad company has been held here. There was no opposition to the present officers of the company and all were re-elected.

## Photographed His Own Ribs.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Prof. D. C. Miller, of Case School of Applied Science, has succeeded in obtaining a photograph of his own ribs and backbone by means of Roentgen rays.

## May Advance Window Glass.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The National Window Glass Association will meet at the Walters Hotel today and it is thought that the price of window glass will be advanced 5 per cent.

## A Robber Attempts Suicide.

VISALIA, Cal., March 25.—Lovern, the leader of the gang of trainrobbers, who attempted to hold up a train last week, has cut his throat in jail here, and will probably die.

## A Lynching in Louisiana.

CARENCRO, La., March 25.—Louis Sengal, colored, who on Sunday made a criminal assault on Mrs. B. Martin, the wife of a respectable farmer, has been lynched by a mob.

## Coal Operators Fail to Pool.

PITTSBURGH, March 25.—The Ohio and Pennsylvania coal operators have failed to form a pool, the conference breaking up in a row.

## Fire Sweeps a Kansas Town.

SALINA, Kan., March 25.—Fire which started in the postoffice at Gypsum City, 18 miles southwest of here, has destroyed a considerable part of the business portion of the town.

## Turks Murdering Christians in Crete.

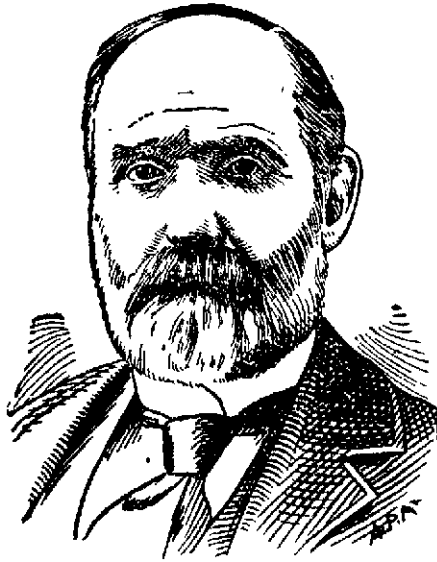
## THE MERIT SYSTEM

To Be Applied to Departments of Big Cities.

### BIG RAILROAD CONTRIBUTION.

Mon. Samuel Lewis a Conservative Legislator—New Schoolbook Law—Caring For the Streetcar Men—Do We Really Need a New Constitution?—Prospect of an Early Adjournment.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21.—[Special.]—When Hon. Samuel Lewis, representative from Delaware county, packed his valise and started for the capital in January, 1894, he carried with him an injunction from his constituents to not try to make more new laws, but to do all he could to prevent new laws from being made. And the instruction has been faithfully followed. Indeed, it was unnecessary, for Mr. Lewis is opposed on principle to the daily grind of the law mill. He believes that one-half of all the statutes today on the books could be wiped off and the state still have more than enough to make the people good and prosperous. There is a good deal of hard common sense in the intellectual apparatus of this gentleman, and it is safe to say that if there



HON. SAMUEL LEWIS.

were more like him in the general assembly there would be less tinkering and more of straightforward, business-like methods, which would be eminently satisfactory to the public.

Mr. Lewis was born in Wales nearly 64 years ago, coming to Ohio when 3 years old. Being educated in the schools of Licking county he came to Columbus when a young man and earned his livelihood as a mechanic. When the war broke out he shouldered a musket and contributed his part of a soldier's hazards to the preservation of the Union, then went to Delaware county and entered upon the peaceful pursuits of husbandry. He stands well with his neighbors, has held various local offices, among them that of justice of the peace, which dignity he supported for 12 years. Mr. Lewis is an unobtrusive man, earnest and thoughtful, and closely attentive to his duties as a legislator, and fearless to speak and act according to his convictions of right. Delaware county might profitably continue such a man in office indefinitely.

There are multiplying evidences of the existence of a deep feeling among all classes of city dwellers in regard to removing the subordinate offices of city governments from the influence of politics and making the sole test of qualification that of ability to properly discharge the duties of office. This week there appeared here to urge the passage of Mr. Herron's senate bill providing for this phase of (proposed) civil service reform, which it is proposed to institute in Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo only, representatives from the commercial bodies of those cities, members of labor unions and professional men, and a resume of the arguments presented would be interesting. Space in newspapers is too hard to get, however, to permit of it. Generally, it may be briefly stated that the representatives of commercial organizations argued for the bill because they want business methods introduced into the public service and a sufficient and intelligent labor return made for the salaries paid, while the representatives of the labor organizations pleaded for the independence and manhood of labor. They want men who labor for the public to be emancipated from the thralldom of political servitude. And I was impressed with the fact that not one person could, or did, think of one argument to present in answer to these gentlemen.

The Goodale bill, now a law, which taxes natural and artificial gas companies, electric light, street railway, pipe line, waterworks, steam railway, messenger and signal companies one-half of one per cent of their gross receipts will cause a wonderful easing up of the financial condition of the state. It will certainly yield an annual revenue of \$500,000 and possibly much more. The railway companies alone will, figuring on the basis of their last year's earnings, pay a tax of \$315,530.22. The big systems will contribute considerable amounts. Naturally, the Pennsylvania company will pay the most, as it has the largest mileage. On the basis of last year's receipts it will pay \$81,441.86; the Erie, \$24,607.11; the Baltimore and Ohio, \$24,223.18; the Big Four, \$23,844.40; and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, \$23,494.39. It is not at all too much to anticipate that all the other companies taxed by the law will, in the aggregate, pay fully as much as the aggregate to be paid by the railway companies.

A curious bill is that which is before the senate through the courtesy of Mr. Hamilton. It seeks to provide a way for curing drunkards by sending them to gold cure establishments, the proceedings to be taken by county commissioners on the petition of three taxpayers. It is stipulated that the cost of each cure shall not exceed \$100. But suppose the old soak does not want to be cured of his drink habit. Many of them would not part with their sense of enjoyment of red liquor for all the gold in California. There is a limit to the power of even the Ohio legislature. It can pass laws, but it can not prevent people from being bad if they want to be. The

right to make a beast of himself is one of the privileges of which an American citizen can not be deprived.

The working home for the blind, which burned down a year and a half ago, will not be rebuilt, a bill providing for its reconstruction having been defeated. It was the most expensive institution, according to the number of inmates, in the state, and was regarded by the members of the general assembly as worse than useless.

The evils of gypsy and tramp camps can now be ended, a bill having passed both houses which makes it unlawful for that variety of travelers to camp on public or private property for more than one night unless consent is first obtained from the owner of the land occupied.

The present satisfactory schoolbook law expires by limitation this year, and another, substantially the same, has been introduced to take its place. The provisions, in a word, are that all schoolbook publishers desiring to sell their books in this state shall place sample copies in the hands of the state commissioner of common schools, accompanied by a price list. Not more than 75 per cent of the wholesale price shall be paid for the books by boards of education or dealers handling them, and purchasers shall be sold the books at an advance of not more than 10 per cent over the price at which the books are bought from the publishers. It is provided that after a board of education selects the books to be used in the schools under its jurisdiction, no change shall be made for five years.

Since the street railway companies have succeeded in breaking up every organization of street railway employees, the men have been having a hard time of it earning an honest livelihood. They have been subjected to all manner of cruel impositions by the companies, a recital of which would have the effect of recalling the old times of slavery, except that the streetcar men are being worked as never slaves were. Thirteen hours a day is a mighty long time for a man to stand on either the front or the rear platform of a car every day in the week, but when he is compelled to do service for as many as 18 hours a day, for days together, being allowed 11 minutes for meals, the practice of the streetcar officials becomes nothing short of brutal. In order to remedy this, Senator Brown has introduced a bill empowering the railroad commissioner to place a proper limit upon the hours of labor of these workmen, and also empowering him to compel the companies to operate enough cars to serve the public sufficiently.

There is some prospect of a constitutional convention. Mr. Lauding's resolution introduced in the senate, which authorizes the voters to dispose of the question whether there shall be one, has passed that body, and there is a reasonable assurance that it will receive the favorable action of the house. Nearly every member of every legislature that has met for the last 10 years has wanted the constitution changed, but for the life of me I do not see that there is anything wrong with the one we now have. The state seems to be doing pretty well under it. The legislature has ample power to regulate and punish crime and provide for the welfare of the public, so what is the use of a change? One thing the constitution does that I believe is proper—it limits the power of the legislature, and there have been legislatures which needed to be limited.

The name of Mr. Garfield is associated with one of the most important election laws on the books. It places a limit upon the amount that a candidate for a public office may pay out during a campaign to secure his election. In brief, the law, which is of immense length, provides that no candidate for office, in order to secure his nomination or election, shall expend money in excess of a sum to be computed on this basis: One hundred dollars for every 5,000 voters; \$1.50 for every 100 voters over 5,000; and \$1.00 for every 100 voters over 25,000 and under 30,000. This money is to be for all purposes, not alone for campaign assessments, but also for such incidentals as buying cigars and things for the boys, purchasing church fair tickets and all such. Candidates for judicial offices may spend only \$50 during a campaign.

The prospect for repealing the tax inquisitor law is very slim indeed. The city folks want the deed done, but the country members have not yet been able to make themselves believe that there is any impropriety in making the millionaire tax dodger of the big cities pay his taxes, even though unusual methods have to be resorted to.

The saloon men are having another attack of shakes. Senator Avery has introduced a bill which provides that when one-fourth of the electors of a municipality petition council, that body must provide for a vote on the question of prohibiting saloons within the corporate limits.

It begins to look as though the legislature might adjourn by April 20, the time fixed in Mr. Fleischmann's resolution which passed the senate this week.

#### Her Triumph.

Mrs. Bricktop (bursting with pride)—How d'ye like my new carpet, Mrs. Crosseys?

Mrs. Crosseys (bursting with envy)—It's—er—very nice indeed, Mrs. Bricktop, fer—fer brassels. By the way, I nearly forgot what I came for. I wish you would lend me your lawn mower a few moments.

"Lawn mower? Why, certainly. But what on earth can you want of a lawn mower at this time of the year?"

"I desire to thin down our velvet carpet in the nursery a little. The children are always losing their marbles in it."—London Answers.

#### A Misapprehension.

"Isn't it astonishing how cheap matches are made nowadays?" asked the statistical passenger.

"Eef you mean to insult me, sars," said the foreign looking passenger, "here is my carte. I hold myself, sars, at no less than one million of your American dollars!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.



### PEAS FOR HOME AND MARKET.

The Marked Improvement in This Vegetable—Earliest Varieties.

The improvement in this vegetable in the past 30 years is as marked as in potatoes, yet many farmers stick to the old fashioned Marrowfats as their sole crop and usually have to wait until almost autumn before they can enjoy them. The earliest varieties are of the Daniel O'Rourke family, and of these there are some half dozen different names for practically the same pea. They are a small, smooth pea, the vines growing about two feet high and rather weak, requiring support for best results.

Following these come the second earlies, mostly dwarfs or half dwarfs and embracing such varieties as Little Gem, Blue Peter, Blue Beauty, etc. These grow from 12 to 15 inches high, the stalks are heavy and ragged, and the foliage is very dense. They require no support. For the table they are far superior to the early and almost equal to the late varieties in quality.

Then comes the main crop, which for family use is practically limited to two varieties—Champion of England and American Champion. The latter is the largest pea grown, often reaching one-half to three-fifths of an inch in diameter, and is of delicious flavor. It is not as heavy a crop pea as the former, but has a longer and heavier stalk, in good soil reaching six feet in height, and requires very stiff brush, like bean poles, to support it properly. There are two other varieties catalogued for the main crop, called Quantity and Quality, about which the writer of the foregoing, a correspondent of American Agriculturist, says he cannot tell them apart, but they are both fair and yield abundantly if conditions are favorable; height, three to five feet. Concerning cultivation heads:

I grow all kinds in double rows 12 to 14 inches apart and put my brush in the middle. I save the trimmings from my peach and apple trees for pea brush. All of these varieties should be planted as soon as the ground is friable and all at the same time—the first early about an inch deep; second early, two inches, and the main crop, three inches deep. Drop the seed pretty thickly—say one to two inches apart. The cutworms are especially fond of peas and will be sure to thin them out. The brush should be placed before the peas begin to run, generally when about three inches high. Hoe out the middle just before putting up the brush, and the outside can be dressed up at any time, always drawing dirt to the plant.

#### Heavy Seeding of Oats.

Lodging of oats is due to the imperfect development of the tissues of the stem, and this is the result of an insufficient exposure to sunlight in consequence of the plants being too close together, explains The Orange Judd Farmer, which adds: The greatest exposure will doubtless be secured by moderately thin sowing. It is usually considered that the quantity of seed per acre should vary with the condition of the land and the time of sowing, a great quantity being sown when the land is in poor condition and when the season is late. A greater quantity of seed is required on poor land, as the oats do not "stool out" so well, and in a late season it is necessary to increase the amount in order to hasten the harvest, as, where the land is thinly sown, the "stooling" process is liable to be carried on for too long a time, making the harvest late. In England as high as eight bushels per acre of oats are often sown, in other year tests that quantity of seed yielding an average of 43 bushels per acre; six bushels, 55, and four bushels seeding 56 bushels per acre, other things being equal. In America four bushels per acre is usually considered heavy seeding for oats, and one and one-half to two bushels is the amount usually sown.

#### Sowing Clover.

A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead, who has given much thought to the subject of sowing clover with or without a nurse crop, writes:

My practice has been to sow with a nurse crop, and I never could muster up courage enough to put in clover seed without one. In considering the question, there is just one element that controls it, and that we do not know anything about. If we knew what the character of the season was going to be, we would know what to do. We cannot look into the future, and hence we sow clover just as we sow wheat, to suit an average season. With wheat we cannot foresee the winter, the prospect for Hessian flies, chinch bugs, drought, etc., and yet we sow wheat. In sowing clover we cannot foresee whether the coming season is going to be wet or dry, or whether it will have in it elements disastrous to the stand if sown with a nurse crop. What are we to do under the circumstances? I do not know what others may do, but as for myself I shall continue to sow with a nurse crop, even if both occasionally fail.

#### Sowing Fertilizer.

An Ohio correspondent of Country Gentleman writes as follows:

Last fall I had a great time trying to get a fertilizer drill; in fact, could not get one, so I sowed by hand broadcast. I learned since how a farmer here did first. He harrowed his ground, then took a common grain drill and filled it with fertilizer same as wheat, and sowed his fertilizer in that manner. By a very little practice you can regulate drill to sow any quantity you want to per acre. He then drills the wheat—does not go same direction as when he drilled fertilizer, but crosses it. He uses a screw feed drill. Where a farmer has a small field to sow or does not feel able to buy a fertilizer drill this is worth money to know.

### MAKING PERMANENT MEADOWS.

On the Prairie, Slough Land, Lighter Soils, Timothy, Red Top and Red Clover.

As a rule, the drier the country the more difficult will it be to make permanent meadows. On the average prairie of the west we can have permanent meadows, but not so permanent as in New England, and the number of the grasses in them is still more restricted. And when we reach the semiarid belt of the western plains, we cannot have permanent meadows at all, other than those which nature furnishes, as, for instance, buffalo grass. But where irrigation can be practiced, the farmer is again master of the situation and can grow certain grasses in meadow as long as he may desire to do so. Thomas Shaw, excellent authority, writing to Prairie Farmer, says:

The simplest form of permanent meadow that can be grown upon the ordinary prairie will consist of red and alsike clover and timothy. When a good stand is obtained, it should not be pastured unless in the fall of the year, after the second growth of the red clover has matured its seeds, and then it should not be eaten closely. In this way it would be possible to maintain a meadow for many years in succession. But ordinarily this would not be a good plan on upland prairie, for it would interfere with that rotation which is so necessary to successful grain growing. On the prairies the best permanent meadows can be made on slough land. The year before laying them down to grass some crop should be grown upon them that would clean them if cleaning is needed. A crop of corn well cared for will answer the purpose admirably. The land should not then be plowed again, but simply cultivated.

The amount of the different kinds of seed to sow will vary with circumstances, and the varieties will also vary somewhat, but the following formula is one of the simplest and also one of the best in laying down permanent meadows in the west:

	Pounds per acre.
Timothy	5
Red top	3
Alsike clover	4
Red clover	2
Total	15

On lighter land two or three pounds per acre of lucern added would much improve the mixture. If such meadow lands were not pastured closely, they would endure for many years and would produce an undiminished yield. If, however, pasture was an important object, they both blue grass and orchard grass and probably some other should be added. These seeds may be mixed and then sown by hand or otherwise. They may be sown with a nurse crop or without. If sown with a nurse crop, the seed of the latter should be thinly applied. Barley at the rate of one bushel of seed per acre would answer very well, better, probably, than other grain, and the seeds should be sown early. If sown broadcast, they may be covered with a light harrow.

But I would emphasize the fact that on prairie soils, where permanent meadows are to be retained for years, they be pastured but lightly, and the drier the locality the less proportionately should the pasturing be. When they are pastured but little, the growth of the grasses forms a mulch for the roots both summer and winter, and this exercises much influence in enabling them to retain their vitality, and consequently to produce good crops.

#### Mixing Fertilizers.

American Cultivator has the following to say on a much discussed subject—namely, home mixing of fertilizers: It does not pay to go into the business of preparing mineral manures, such as bones or phosphate rock, unless it can be done on a large scale. Bones are hard to dissolve either with acid or with alkalis, and cannot be got into condition for spreading evenly over the surface except under difficulties that make it unprofitable. The commercial phosphates are sold lower than farmers can prepare them for their own use, even with the home furnished free of cost. Besides raw bone makes an excellent poultry feed, and it produces, as might be expected, a strongly phosphatic manure. What the poultry can't eat should be ground as finely as possible and mixed with composting stable manure, which is usually deficient in phosphate.

#### The Canaigre Plant.

The canaigre plant has been tried in southwestern Kansas. It grows well at Garden City, and experimental settings at Medicine Lodge are growing finely. A peculiarity of the plant is that it grows in winter and the top entirely disappears in spring and summer, and the only question about its success in Kansas appears to be that of its ability to endure our winters. Experience thus far indicates that it will be hardy, at least in southern Kansas. It grows well in arid regions.—Kansas Farmer.

#### News and Notes.

France is buying American horses, chiefly those suitable for light carriages.

Much reseeding will have to be done this spring, and it will not be prudent to put off buying clover and other grass seeds until the day before they are wanted.

According to American Cultivator, "clover seed ought to be sown at the rate of at least six quarts per acre to make one bushel cover five acres of land."

Sow a box of Prizetaker onions in the house or greenhouse to plant out when the weather opens. This will give you very large bulbs.

To make axle grease of tallow, melt four pounds of tallow and stir into a pint of any mineral oil. This will do for winter or summer.

Says American Agriculturist: "Abolish poles and trellises for lima beans altogether by planting only the bush varieties—Henderson's, Deere's or Thorburn's for early and Burpee's for main crop. The latter is a true lima, very prolific and stands drought better than any other variety."

### Epilepsy 20 Years.

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

A few years ago, Mr. L. W. Gallaher, was an extensive, successful export manufacturer of lumber products. Attacked with epilepsy, he was obliged to give up his business. The attacks came upon him most opportunely. One time falling from a carriage, at another down stairs, and often in the street. Once he fell down a shaft in the mill, his injuries nearly proving fatal. Mr. Gallaher writes from Milwaukee, Feb. 14, '95.



"There are none more miserable than epileptics. For 20 years I suffered with epileptic fits, having as high as five in one night. I tried any number of physicians, paying to one alone, a fee of \$500.00 and have done little for years but search for something to help me, and have taken all the leading remedies, but received no benefit. A year ago my son, Chas. S. Gallaher, druggist at 121 Reed St., Milwaukee, gave me Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I tried it with gratifying results. Have had but two fits since I began taking it. I am better now in every way than I have been in 25 years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by druggists on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit or price refunded. Book on the Heart and Nerves, free. Address, Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.



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will outlast ten ordinary chimneys—often more. Lamp dealers say they last too long. They are sold wherever lamp chimneys are sold. Ask the dealer for them and refuse substitutes under any other name.

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The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

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TAKE IT

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Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to P. SMITH, Pass. Agent, in charge of Immigration, Birmingham, Ala.

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In addition to the regular daily trains and for the special accommodation of first class passengers, are running over the "Sunset Route" their famous vestibuled "Sunset Limited" trains, composed of Ladies' Parlor and Drawing room cars, composite car, containing bar, bath room, buffet and smoking compartments, Pullman sleepers—which are double drawing room section cars—and last but not least the necessary dining car. The train is never without this car—day or night. These luxurious trains make the quickest time to the Pacific coast and leave New Orleans morning 10 o'clock, time to Los Angeles only 58 hours, San Francisco 75 hours. No extra charge for this superior service. Avoid the cold rigor of the more northern routes by patronizing "Sunset Limited."

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SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

**THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.**

The bill providing for a reorganization of the Stark county board of elections has not yet become a law. This to answer a correspondent. Mr. Austin has the bill in charge, and while THE INDEPENDENT has not heard from it recently, he can be counted upon to press the measure to an issue.

Mr. Coxy threatens to leave us. Akron is bidding for him, and he listens to the voice of the enchantress. Surely he will not go. Here are the everlasting hills of silica sand; here was the birthplace of all his greatness; here he should remain to cast about him the refulgent beam of his matured and re-incarnated glory.

It seems to be as good as settled that Governor Bushnell will re-appoint W. T. Lewis commissioner of labor statistics. A wave of sentiment in his favor has sprung simultaneously from all portions of the state, and it speaks well for Mr. Lewis' official record that the organizations of working men should so heartily endorse it. Governor Bushnell, in making this appointment, will have exercised his authority in the best possible manner.

The following letter from Congressman Taylor to a Cincinnati paper is self explanatory and interesting: "At the same moment when your telegram respecting the Ohio financial plank was handed to me, I received another telegram announcing the death of a near relative, whose funeral I attended several hundred miles away. The result was that your telegram was neglected. At this late day I do not know but that my opinion about the plank would be very stable. If I had answered at the time I should have said that it is the very plank which the Minneapolis convention adopted and the Zanesville convention reaffirmed. What it means has been amply demonstrated by the action of a Republican House of Representatives, which voted down a free silver proposition by an enormous majority."

Doubtless it will interest readers of THE INDEPENDENT to know what occurred just eighty years ago. The twelve months of that year passed without a summer. Frost occurred every month in the year 1816. Ice formed a half inch thick in May. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York, and also in Massachusetts, in June. Ice was formed of the thickness of a common window glass throughout New York on the fifth day of July. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut in August and dried for fodder, and the farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seeding of the spring of 1817.

Congressman Taylor put the matter in a clever way when he said that the true interpretation of the financial plank of the Ohio Republican platform was discoverable in the action of the House of Representatives, which, by an overwhelming majority, had voted against any free silver nonsense. In the light of such a record, a more or less ambiguous platform expression becomes as tinkling brass or a sounding cymbal. By applying the same line of thought to Mr. McKinley, it can be seen very easily how inappropriate it is to question for a minute his precise attitude. He is as sound on the currency question as (Grove Cleveland or John Sherman. Five years ago when ex-Governor Campbell expressed a willingness to "chance it" on a free silver platform, Mr. McKinley pressed the sound money theory to the very front, and was so bold in his fight as to be subjected to severe criticism for apparently making the tariff issue one of minor importance. His record is one that will stand every test and the closest scrutiny.

**HEALTH OF THE CITY.**

The annual report of the board of health shows a state of affairs that is eminently satisfactory. Owing to the extreme dryness of the year 1895, there was some reason for fear that the death rate would show a considerable increase. Dr. Miller's report proves that our experience has been otherwise. The annual death rate, per 1,000 of population, is fixed at 9.4, while the year before it was 11.7. Since 1890 the death rate of Massillon has been lower in but one instance, that of 1892, when the rate was 8.8. In 1891 it reached its highest point, the rate being 12.2. As "the estimate of population is, no doubt, too low, the estimated death rate is consequently a trifle higher than it ought to be." It is an important circumstance that "influenza caused twice as many deaths in 1895 as diphtheria and typhoid fever together."

Complaint is made that while the character of work done by plumbers has improved very much in the past few years, "some work is still done improperly and in violation of the ordi-

nance regulating plumbing." If such is the case, these offenses should be investigated, and made the subject of formal complaint. No public department is of greater importance to the city than the health department. It is doing more work and better work from year to year, and in demanding rigid adherence to the rules laid down, its hands should be and will be upheld by all sensible people.

#### A CALL FROM THE PEOPLE.

The efforts of the Philadelphia Inquirer to secure an expression of the popular feeling in the presidential question are not different in results from similar efforts being made in every quarter of the country. In response to its queries John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Indiana Republican committee, says that 95 per cent. of the Republicans of that state favor McKinley for President. Chauncey I. Filley, chairman for Missouri, wires that he is the first choice there. Newell Sanders, of Tennessee, John M. Ewing, of Wisconsin, John Grant, of Texas, A. E. Buck, of Georgia, C. A. Partridge, of Illinois, and John E. Stillman, of Florida, say the same thing in different words, but all equally enthusiastic. The Inquirer has also been at pains to ascertain Mr. McKinley's currency views. He tells that paper that his exact views are expressed in the Congressional Record, wherein he says:

"It is only because of the safe and conservative financial policy of the Republican party, aided by conservative men of both parties, which has more than once received the approval of the country, that since 1878 we have compelled gold and silver to work together upon an equality. They talk about a silver being cheap money. I am not attracted by the word 'cheap' whether applied to nations or to money or to men.

"Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good dollars, as good in the hands of the poor as the rich; equal dollars, equal in inherent merit, equal in purchasing power, whether they be paper dollars, or gold dollars, or silver dollars, or treasury notes; each convertible into the other and each exchangeable for the other, because each is based upon equal value and has behind it security good not by the fiat of the law alone, but good because the whole commercial world recognizes its inheritance and inextinguishable value."

#### BICYCLE AND BASEBALL.

Delay in Beginning Work Exciting Comment.

The prospect of an effective organization for the purpose of building a three lap bicycle racing track in Massillon was so favorable three weeks ago that people are now wondering why the enterprise is not being pushed. The enthusiasts said that the committee in charge has failed to report back its findings and that when this is done, everything will go through in good order. There are thousands of people about town, eager to see the racing park put in shape, and it is probable that there will be no lack of means as soon as the matter assumes business like form.

The Canton High School Athletic Association has been granted a sanction by the League of American Wheelmen for their field day races, which will be held in the fair grounds, May 22. As the case stands the Canton track is the only one that is good for anything in the country, and it is extremely unsuitable. It has been demonstrated that no track can be built that is equally fast for machine and horse.

#### THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Central Committee Meets and Appoints a Finance Committee.

The Republican central committee held a business meeting at the office of J. E. Johns last evening. Several minor matters relative to the campaign were discussed. The regular assessment of candidates was made, the same to be paid to the chairman not later than Monday, 30th inst. Candidates will please call upon the chairman who holds the schedule of assessments. The following gentlemen were named as a finance committee: Wm. F. Ricks, Jas. H. Hunt and Wm. M. Reed. The committee adjourned to meet Monday evening, March 20.

#### SHERIFF ASHBROOK IN TOWN

He Wants Witnesses for the Trial of Burns.

The lawyers who represented Richard Aston during his trial at Carrollton last week, have made no motion to secure a new trial. The case against Mike Burns will be tried on Tuesday of next week. Sheriff Ashbrook, of Carroll county, is in the city, today, subpoenaing witnesses.

#### Conducted an Autopsy.

Drs. Pomphrey and Williamson held an autopsy upon Mrs. Bantz, Saturday afternoon, and found quite a number of cancerous tumors, to which the bowels had everywhere grown fast, forming a matted mass completely filling the abdomen.

Constipation can be cured easily and certainly by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are perfectly simple—perfectly safe. They are not at all violent in their action, and yet they are more certain than many medicines, which are so strong that they put the system all out of order. The great advantage of the 'Pleasant Pellets' is that they cure permanently. You don't have to keep on taking them. You don't acquire a pellet habit, as in using other pills. Take them regularly for a while, and you are cured permanently. After that, take them only when you find yourself suffering from indigestion. There are many medicines offered for the same purpose on which druggists make a bigger profit. For this reason, some druggists would rather sell the other things. If your own health is of more importance to you than the druggist's prosperity, you will insist on having what you ask for.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## PHILIP MORGANTHALER'S SUICIDE.

### HANGED BY HIMSELF.

The Startling Revelation of Tuesday Morning.

#### A LIFELESS BODY CUT DOWN.

The Shocking Occurrence a Natural Result

of Mental Depression and Irresponsibility—Friends and Neighbors Expectant for Some Time of Such an End or Confinement in an Asylum—Investigation of the Coroner.

Shrieking and frantic with horror, Mrs. Philip Morgenthaler ran into the street Tuesday morning, waving her arms and crying aloud, "Come! Come somebody!" Those who chanced to be in the usually quiet vicinity of the Morgenthaler residence, at the corner of East Main and Cedar streets, shocked by the woman's frenzy, ran to her relief. The first to do so was William Allen, who resides at Genoa, and who happened to be visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Frances Allen. Mrs. Morgenthaler pointed to the barn in the rear of the Morgenthaler residence, and rushing in, he found her husband suspended by a strap from the rafters, his feet nearly touching the floor, and quite dead. With a single cut Mr. Allen severed the strap, and by this time a score of neighbors had been attracted. Efforts to resuscitate the body were made, but without the slightest success, as the lifeless form was already becoming cold. He had been dead for some minutes.

Mr. Morgenthaler left the house about 9 o'clock, telling his wife that he intended calling on a neighbor. This was the last time she saw him in life. After twenty minutes had elapsed, Mrs. Morgenthaler decided that she would join her husband. She went down through the yard, taking her youngest daughter with her. As they were passing the barn, Mrs. Morgenthaler opened the door of the wagon shed and was about to enter, when the sight of the body met her gaze and sent her into the street screaming with distress. Among those to arrive early were Marshal Markel and Policeman Truitt, who carried the body to the house and summoned the coroner. Dr. T. J. Reed was also sent for and used his best efforts to quiet the unhappy wife.

#### THE CORONER ARRIVES.

Coroner McQuate arrived at 12:30 o'clock and made an examination of the body and the circumstances surrounding the suicide. No letters or communications having a bearing on the affair were found, and it is the opinion of the coroner and others that Mr. Morgenthaler committed the act while mentally deranged. A number of business letters, a bunch of keys, a purse containing some receipts but no money, and several other articles were found on his person. The strap which he used was a stout halter, and was securely attached to the rafter by a half dozen tight knots. A small berry crate stood in the shed and it is evident that the unfortunate man had tied the strap about his neck while standing on this and had then leaped off, death resulting from strangulation. A livid mark on the neck showed where the strap had been.

Coroner McQuate examined Officer Truitt and Frank Youngblood this afternoon. He will call on William Allen at Genoa on his return to Canton. The coroner announced his verdict as suicide caused by dependency brought on by temporary insanity.

#### HIS BUSINESS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Morgenthaler succeeded Edward Kachler as proprietor of the drug store which still occupies the latter's block in East Main street. He sold out on September 3d of last year, to the Saltzman Drug Co. "Of course I knew very little of Mr. Morgenthaler," said Mr. Saltzman, "until I began negotiations with him for the purchase of his business. He wanted to sell out, but after the bargain was made he repented, and his friends told me that he was so distracted that to refuse to throw up the contract might cause him to lose his reason as he had an inherited tendency in that direction. I yielded at once and gave back the bargain. He accepted and for half a day was in possession for the second time. Then he changed his mind again and said that the store should be mine. I again took it off his hands and refitted it. As time went on I found that he really wanted to get back into his old work, and was unhappy with nothing to occupy his mind. I always told him that I was willing to get out, and I should be sorry if anybody felt that I had insisted on retaining the business. As time had passed on I had invested money in improvements, and had abandoned a lucrative position, and felt that I should be recompensed by him, if he wanted to buy back. We never came to terms and now he is dead. I understand that his mind has been in a bad way for three years or more, at least. He lost money in some western mining ventures, and he never recovered. I understand, although I have no personal knowledge on the subject, that he was addicted to the use of whiskey and morphia. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Morgenthalers have been in a bad way for a long time, and a great deal of sympathy has been expressed for them, although nobody has

seemed to know just what to do. I am told that his domestic relations were happy. He was extremely fond of his wife and children."

#### THE EXPECTED HAPPENED.

Shocking as the suicide is, it cannot be said that it was wholly unexpected. It has been felt for months that a shadow was hanging over the Morgenthaler household, and that eventually some calamity must ensue, either such as has occurred, or the other alternative—confinement in an asylum for insane. The cries of Mrs. Morgenthaler and the groans of her husband have been heard night after night by those who passed by, proceeding evidently from mental anguish. Those who knew of their circumstances realized that the sounds of distress could have no reasonable origin, and taken in connection with other circumstances, led to the inevitable conclusion that one or the other, or both, were on the verge of insanity. As relatives failed to take a positive stand, neighbors and friends hesitated to insist upon a line of action which might have prevented the sad fate of the husband and father. Many kind-hearted people talked with Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthaler, and sought to brighten them up. Other people complained to the Humane Society, and the agent of the society watched the case closely in order to protect the children in the event of any trouble. Both father and mother, however, regarded the little ones with tender care, and while their lives were made unhappy by the condition of their parents, there was no cause to justify interference by the society.

Mr. Morgenthaler was born in Massillon, on Jan. 29, 1845, and was the eldest son of the late Peter Morgenthaler. At the age of 19 he became a drug clerk, and became purchaser of Edward Kachler's store on Sept. 13, 1877. He married Frances Young, daughter of the late Cyrus Young, in 1881. He had some little property of his own, and his wife inherited valuable real estate and coal interests from her father. They were well to do, and occupied a comfortable home in East Main street, on the corner of Cedar.

#### SHOCKED, BUT NOT SURPRISED.

The Rev. E. L. Kemp, rector of St. Timothy's church, a staunch friend of the Morgenthaler family, was shocked, though not entirely surprised when he heard the sad news. "I have observed," said he, "that for the past six months or more Mr. Morgenthaler has been acting very strangely, and of late I have been convinced that he was on the verge of insanity. I have spoken to both Mr. Morgenthaler and his wife and urged them to move to their farm, where they could have peace and quiet. Mr. Morgenthaler expressed a willingness to go, but his wife wanted to remain in town that they might educate their children properly. I called the attention of the Humane Society to the children and requested that something be done, as neither parent was competent to care for them. Had Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthaler taken my advice and gone to the country I feel confident that this calamity might have been avoided."

#### THE NEWS SPREADS.

The news of the morning spread very rapidly, and the expressions of regret were many and sincere. Mr. Morgenthaler had been in business for many years, and his relations with friends and patrons were such as to justify a high regard for his many good qualities. One and all realize that his act was not due to the promptings of the real man, but arose from the saddest of all human afflictions. He was upright and honorable, assisted in many local enterprises, and was a worthy and conscientious citizen.

#### MASSILLON'S APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Austin Says That \$100,000 Will Be Available This Year.

The House finance committee has finished its work in the general appropriation bill and in all probability it will be introduced today. Representative Thos. Austin spent Sunday in the city. The appropriation bill, he said, provides \$100,000 for the Massillon hospital for the insane. Mr. Austin has been working earnestly in behalf of the Massillon institution, and has every reason to believe that he can secure a largely increased appropriation for next year. One hundred thousand dollars will furnish work for at least 200 men during the summer, and Superintendent Little, of the construction work, stated several weeks ago that work would be resumed, weather permitting, as soon as an appropriation was made.

#### Beware of Counterfeits.

Who infest the market and are the means of robbing sick people of their money, and is of still greater consequence of not infrequently aggravating the complaints under which they labor. It is an act of duty we owe to society to warn the people against these dangerous frauds. A little care on the part of the purchaser will protect them from imposition by bearing in mind these facts: Never buy where it is offered in bulk, (in kegs or jugs) as the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold only in bottles having the handsome steel plate label displaying the combat between St. George and the Dragon, and having at the bottom a miniature note of hand for one cent, bearing a facsimile of the signature of the president of the company. Over the cork is a metallic cap, on which is impressed the name of the article, together with a medallion head in the centre. Any person selling the counterfeit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we shall not hesitate to bring to justice, as we never fail to convict.

Busy people have no time, and sensible people no inclination to use a slow remedy. One Minute Cough Cure acts promptly and gives permanent results. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## MILLER CASE GOES OVER

George Brown, of Massillon, Receives Sentence.

#### COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY NEWS

Examiners Appointed to Make the Regular Investigation of the County Treasury—Proposition for Lighting the City—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, March 24.—At request of Judge Thayer and Judge Baldwin the case of Ohio against Robert A. Miller for embezzlement will go over until the next term of court.

Jesse Shaffer, of Alliance, was arraigned in court room No. 2 this morning, in which Judge Smith presided. Shaffer is charged with larceny and burglary. The attorneys for the defense asked for a continuance, as they were unable to procure several witnesses necessary, and the jury was dismissed until further notice.

#### BIDS FOR CITY LIGHTING.

Bids for lighting the city of Canton for two years have been opened. These are the general propositions:

Canton Light, Heat and Power Co., 100 to 200 3,000-candle power electric arc lights to burn all night and every night, \$95 per light per year; to furnish 100 to 200 lights of same power, but to use according to Philadelphia schedule, \$68 per light per year. The Sun Vapor Street Light Co., to furnish 300 or more gasoline vapor lights of 14-candle power 270 nights in the year, \$11.75 per light per year. The Canton Gas and Coke Co., to furnish 100 or more gas lights to burn on the schedule of 1910 hours and 45 minutes, at \$15 per post per annum.

#### GEORGE BROWN'S SENTENCE.

George Brown, the boy convicted of placing obstructions on the Canton Massillon railroad, has been sentenced by Judge McCarty to the Boys' Industrial School until he is of age, or shall be thoroughly reformed. Judge Freese filed a motion for suspension of sentence, stating that he would file a petition in error in the criminal court. Bond was given and sentence suspended.

#### COUNTY TREASURY EXAMINERS.

Judge Wise has appointed Wm. Feller and J. A. Houser, both of Canton, to make the regular semi-annual examination of the county treasury, and they are now at work. Treasurer Geib, who is being treated for consumption, is reported today as slightly better.

#### PROBATE COURT NOTES.

In the guardianship of Henry K. Ryder, of Massillon, a second account has been filed.

In the estate of John Oglethorpe, of Tuscarawas township, a private sale of real estate has been ordered.

Final accounts have been filed in the estates of John Snyder, Jr., and David Vermer, of Onaburg township.

A marriage license has been granted to Edward Fox and Kittie Brown, of Alliance.

## ADAMS MAKES REPLY.

CANTON, March 23.—Lawyers Williams & Day and Wm. R. Day, representing Fred W. Adams, have filed an answer in the damage case begun by Anna Scott. The defendant, F. W. Adams, denies that on or about July 9, 1895, he made an indecent and unlawful assault and battery upon Anna Scott, by forcibly and unlawfully, and against her will, thrusting his arm around her waist, accompanying the same with an indecent proposal. He further denies each and every allegation in the plaintiff's petition set forth.

#### SOME OTHER NEW CASES.

Wm. H. Eddleman has applied for a divorce from Alice Eddleman. The plaintiff claims that his wife deserted him and has been keeping bad company. From the time of their marriage Mrs. Eddleman has been neglectful, failing to prepare meals and attend to household duties.

Annie Lewis has sued Constable Frank Wolfe to recover goods which she claims he is wrongfully detaining. The property was seized by the defendant under an execution issued against Carrie Strauch, and the plaintiff was the sole owner of the same. She prays for judgment for the recovery of the property and for the sum of \$400.

#### CANTON LOCAL TICKET.

The Democrats of Canton nominated the following ticket on Saturday: Water works trustee, Martin J. Hogan; board of education, Dr. A. C. Brant, Daniel Cobough, John Sponseller; members of council, first ward, August Leininger; second ward, Chas. Walters; third ward, Arthur Trumbull; fourth ward, Peter McDonough; fifth ward, Keller B. Huff; sixth ward, Fred Wilhelm; seventh ward, Gottlieb Eicher; justice of the peace, J. K. Bowers; township trustee, Joseph Miller; township clerk, Wm. F. Cook.

#### PROBATE COURT NOTES.

John Welty has been appointed executor of the estate of Edward B. Wilhelm, of Sugar Creek township.

The will of August Ebert, of Massillon, has been filed for probate.

A. D. Caldren has been appointed guardian of Carrie Yohe, of Canton.

Patrick O'Brien is the guardian appointed for Margaret L. and Robert E. O'Brien, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Orion Hoveyland and Pearl Reed, of Beach City, and Daniel F. Miller and Alice C. Surbey, of New Berlin.

#### IN MCKINLEY'S TOWN.

CANTON, March 25.—Mr. McKinley was urbane as usual this morning, not unduly elated and certainly not cast down by the news of the withdrawal of Senator Davis. Private Secretary Boyle now has his office up stairs, where he can work away without interruption.

Mr. C. W. Bawell is established in Mr. McKinley's office on the ground floor, and there the latter also makes his head-

## Half A MILLION DOLLARS

To be Given Away in Articles of Real Value to the Users of

## Mail Pouch

"Chewing and Smoking"

(The Only ANTI-NEUROUS AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC)

## TOBACCO.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS (OR EMPTY BAGS UNTIL COUPONS APPEAR) AND GET IN EXCHANGE FREE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES:

#### VALUABLE PICTURES.

● Handsome Water Color Facsimiles, Landscapes and Marine, size 14x28, 15 subjects.  
● Fine Pastel Facsimiles, Landscapes and Figures, size 20x24, 15 subjects.  
● Beautiful Venetian Scenes, Works of Art, size 20x30 inches, 4 subjects.  
● Magnificent Water Color Gravures, after famous artists, size 22x28 inches, 4 subjects.  
● NO ADVERTISING ON ANY OF THE ABOVE. Such Excellent Works of Art have never before been offered. Except Through Dealers, at very high prices. They are suitable decorations for any home, and to be appreciated must be seen.

#### CHOICE BOOKS.

● Cloth Bound Standard Works, over 160 selected titles; by Eminent Authors.  
● Popular Novels, 200 titles by favorite authors.

#### TOBACCO POUCHES.

● Rubber, self-closing, Convenient and useful.

#### PIPES.

● French Briar (Guaranteed Genuine).

#### POCKET KNIVES.

● Jack Knives and Pen Knives, first quality, American manufacture, Razor Steel, hand forged, finely tempered blades. Stag Handle.

#### RAZORS.

● Highest Grade Steel, Hollow Ground.

#### POCKET BOOKS.

● Finest Quality Leather, Ladies' and Gents'.

#### CYCLOMETERS.

● 1000 Mile Repeating, For any size Bicycle.

#### EXCELLENT Open Face WATCHES.

● The "Mail Pouch" Watches are made by a leading American Watch Company and are guaranteed, without qualification. The "works" contain all improvements up to date. They will only run and perform well for a lifetime if only ordinarily cared for.

Coupons explain how to secure All Articles. One Coupon for each 5 cent (5 ounce) Package. Two Coupons in each 10 cent (4 ounce) Package.

Mail Pouch Tobacco is sold by all dealers. Packages (now on sale) containing no coupons will be accepted as coupons. \*227 Empty Bag as one Coupon. \*54 Empty Bag as two Coupons.

Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on application, giving complete list and description of all articles and titles of Books and Pictures; also tells how to get them. The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va. No coupons exchanged after July 1, 1897.

quarters, and is seen by all who take the trouble to call upon him. It hardly need be added that their number is legion.

#### WANTS MORE POLICEMEN

Mayor Rice has addressed the council saying: "The police department of our city at present consists of the following officers: Twelve roundsmen, two patrol drivers, two patrol operators, one superintendent of patrol, one turnkey, the city marshal, and the mayor, as acting chief. Of this force of twelve roundsmen three are required to act as day patrolmen, and nine as night patrolmen. Our police department at present is wholly inadequate to the requirements of our city."

#### A DIVORCE GRANTED.

The divorce case of Ida Batt against William H. Batt was heard by Judge McCarty Tuesday morning. The parties reside at Massillon, and the wife charged gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty. The divorce was granted, and the wife given custody of the minor children. R. H. Folger represented the plaintiff.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Geo. Snyder to Daniel Buschoff, Jr., part lot 1-45, second ward, Massillon, \$1,200, also lot 1,568, third ward, Massillon, \$1,000.

John Snyder to Anthony Pfister, part lot 277, fourth ward, Massillon, \$950.

J. W. Pontius to Perry H. Young, part lot 277, fourth ward, Massillon, \$1,900.

Frank Jaenchen to Howells Mining Company, lot 5, Tuscarawas township, \$150.

Howells Mining Company to Frank Jaenchen, lot 142, Tuscarawas township, \$700.

Wm. James to J. L. Gultz, lot 2, Bethlehem township, \$1,000.

J. L. Gultz to Mary E. James, lot 2, Bethlehem township, \$1,000.

William F. Ricks to Charles E. Brown, lot 153, Perry township, \$250.

#### PROBATE COURT NOTES.

In the estate of Adam Hammersmith, of Perry township, inventory and appraisal have been filed.

The will of Eliza Gaskins, of Plain township, has been filed for probate.

In the estate of Marie B. Wallace, of Massillon, the first account of the trustee has been filed.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John G. Hoover and Mame Johnston, of Marlboro; Henry Fox and Nellie Wilson, of Alliance.

#### The Spooks and Goblins that Delight to Tattle with Terror all the Night.

That strike terror in the hearts of all. With which dyspepsia's fancy teams. Will never trouble with their fits. The man who trusts to Pierce's Pills.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets: vegetable, harmless, painless, sure! Constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, all vanish with their use.

Burns are absolutely painless when DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is promptly applied. This statement is true. A perfect remedy for skin diseases, chapped hands and lips, and never fails to cure Piles.

Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

#### Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

## DR.

## PRICES

## CREAM

## BAKING

## POWDER

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Sally Wheeler has gone to Youngstown to visit friends.

Mrs. Martha Corns Chapman, of Painesville, is visiting in the city.

A new son blessed the home of the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Barry, this morning.

Mrs. Dr. Vito, of Pittsburgh, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Kohl, East Oak street.

The appropriation bill gives the northern division of the Ohio canal \$18,000 for repairs.

Mrs. Herbert Coleman is assisting in Jacob Wise's millinery store until Miss Miller recovers.

Mr. H. Falke left Tuesday for the East and will return with a line of pattern hats and bonnets.

Mr. Jack Taggart, of New London, O., is visiting at the residence of Wm. Kohl, 216 East Oak street.

Miss Helen Wales left Monday for Chicago, where she will spend a month as the guest of Mrs. Wm. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and Miss Laura Russell left Monday for New York, to spend a few weeks.

The last regular session of St. John's industrial school was held Saturday, with 130 pupils and 18 teachers present.

Mrs. Daniel Hemperly returned Monday after a three months' visit with her daughters, Mrs. Frank Heirman and Mrs. Wm. M. Jones in Austin and Dunlap, Tex.

The Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Cleveland, preached Sunday morning and evening in St. Timothy's church to large congregations. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Kemp, occupied Mr. Putnam's pulpit in Cleveland.

A concert will be given in the First M. E. church, Thursday evening, April 9th, under the auspices of the Sunday school. A programme varied in nature, and introducing the best talent of the vicinity, will be carried out.

At a meeting of Faith Lutheran congregation on Sunday last, the Rev. O. W. Weber laid before that body a call that he had received from a parish at Wabash, Ind., but by an unanimous vote he was requested to return the same, and will remain among us.

J. S. Coxy thinks of moving the seat of his political and literary operations to Akron. Frank Reifsnider, of that city, is trying to organize a stock company in that city, to publish a daily and weekly paper of Populist proclivities, and Mr. Coxy announced a readiness to take as many shares as all others combined.

There is some talk in Canton of a county base ball league. The towns interested as desirable members of the league are Massillon, Alliance, New Berlin, North Lawrence, Osnaburg, Navarre and Canal Fulton. In case any of these towns fail to accept the opportunity why not invite Orrville and Wooster to join?

The funeral of the late Philip Morganthaler will take place from his late residence, in East Main street Thursday, afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Brief services will be conducted there by the Rev. Mr. Kemp, of St. Timothy's church, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the First M. E. church. Mrs. Morganthaler is resting easily today.

Secretary McBryde, of the United Mine Workers of America, has made up his mind not to be a candidate for any position at the coming meeting of the national organization, which convenes in Columbus, April 14. For a time he inclined to permit the use of his name for a renomination, but conditions have changed, and this will not be permitted under any circumstances.

Mrs. Harry DeLong, nee Miss Bessie Brauneman, made her second appearance before a Cleveland audience last Tuesday evening, and made a hit in all respects, though the part she essayed was a difficult one, requiring all the accomplishments an experienced soprano should possess. She will be known professionally as Bessie Dainty. She is at present being instructed in dancing by Prof. Harry Lockland, of New York.

Mrs. Berkey, the piano teacher, left the city Tuesday with one of her pupils, Miss Jennie Silk, for Tiffin, O., where the latter will continue her studies in the Conservatory of Music of Heidelberg University under Prof. Adams. Wednesday they will go to Toledo to hear the renowned Paderewski on the piano. Miss Silk has made splendid progress in her musical studies. Mrs. Berkey will return home Thursday.

At a meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society held last Wednesday afternoon, resolutions were adopted declaring the society in opposition to the proposition to increase the salaries of county officials. A second resolution stated that while this society had united with the agricultural society in an attempt to make county fairs a success, they were grieved to learn that it had become a horse racing and gambling institution.

The home of Miss Celia Kilgore, two and one-half miles west of town, was the scene of a brilliant leap year affair last evening. Miss Kilgore entertained in honor of her friend, Miss Vaughn. At 11:30 a delicious luncheon was served, to which all did justice. Those present were the Misses Anna Morgan, Hattie and Eva English, Julia Bennett, Anna Shorb and Mame Getz, and Messrs Roberts, Watts, Higard, English, Sailer, Poe and Dillon.

International Revenue Collector Ohliger says that he has been ordered by the department to begin the collection of a 10 per cent. tax on the paper issued in 1893 by Russell & Co., the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company, and other firms. At the office of the first named concern it is said today that there is nothing new in the matter. Their interests are in the hands of attorneys and they do not anticipate that the paper will be held to be taxable.

An experience with a burglar who unsuccessfully attempted to enter the residence of Dr. Edward Steese in Brookline, Mass., is so unusual that it is worth telling about. As there is a private watchman in the neighborhood who goes on at 8 p. m., enterprising thieves begin operations before that hour. On the evening in question one of the servants,

opening a door up stairs, saw a man in the act of forcing a window. She hastened below, gave the alarm, and Dr. Steese, Mr. Amasa Clark and Mr. Norman White left by different routes to capture the burglar. The latter discreetly abandoned his purpose, and fled with Mr. Clark in pursuit. The burglar fell in a snow drift, and an instant later Mr. Clark did the same. The former regained his feet, shot at Mr. Clark, and finally escaped. In reporting the matter the Boston papers mentioned that a jimmy was left at the Steese residence and that it might assist in identifying the criminal. A few days later Dr. Steese received a letter from the burglar, stating that the jimmy was not his and that he was far too clever to leave behind any thing of the sort. He added that it was his third attempt to enter the house, and that on one occasion he had held on to the spouting while Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Steese promenaded in that vicinity. It was risky business, he concluded, but he had to have money and the quickest way to get it was to steal it. However, as he had failed so many times to enter this particular house, he now thought he would apply his energies elsewhere.

Friends and relatives in Massillon of Lieut. William C. Babcock, U. S. N., will read with interest the following from the Army and Navy Journal, concerning his interment at Annapolis, on March 14th, with military honors, the body having been taken there from New York: "The remains were in charge of Lieut. A. C. Dillingham. Mr. Schermerhorn, Mr. Wm. Bulkley and several other gentlemen members of the University Club, of New York, of which the deceased officer was an honored member, also accompanied the body to Annapolis. The memory of Lieut. Babcock received due tribute at the New York Navy Yard before the body was taken away, and in addition to the many Naval officers and civilians present, several ladies, members of the families of officers, and a delegation from the University Club attended." A letter to the Journal from Annapolis says: "Services were conducted at the chapel by Chaplain Royce, and the body was then escorted to the grave by the Marine Guard. The pall-bearers were Lieutenants Porter, McCracken, Beatty, Howard, Chief Engineer Rae and Surgeon Preyer. The funeral was attended by the superintendent and officers of the Academy and the battalion of cadets. He had been stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where his death took place on Friday, the 13th. At the conclusion of the burial service the customary three volleys were fired and taps played."

## A NAVAL CADETSHIP

Congressman Taylor Issues an Important Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a competitive examination for appointment as cadet in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, will be held in the high school room, Alliance, Ohio, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, April 25, 1896.

Candidates must be actual residents of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Ohio, and must be over 15 and under 20 years of age, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. No candidate will be examined who is less than five feet in height.

Candidates will be examined mentally in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history and algebra. They must report to the examiners in charge with statement in writing of their full name, age, place of birth and length of residence in the district.

The candidate reported by the examiners as passing the best examination will be nominated as principal, and the candidate passing the next best examination, as certified by the examiners, will be nominated as alternate cadet.

R. W. TAYLOR, Washington, D. C., March 20, 1896.

## CARROLLTON MEN IN TOWN.

Lawyer Fimple Discusses the Sherrodville Affair.

Sheriff Ashbrook and Lawyer John H. Fimple, of Carrollton, are in the city today in the interest of the Aston-Burns cases. Lawyers Fimple and McDonald are employed in the defense of the two prize fighters, and Mr. Fimple's object in visiting Massillon today is to instruct those connected with the affair to secure, if possible, money enough to appeal the cases to circuit court. In the higher court, Mr. Fimple feels that the defendants will be more justly dealt with and is confident that the decision of the common pleas jury will be reversed. He considers the charge of Judge Taylor to the jury unjust and not in accordance with the testimony furnished during the trial. Sheriff Ashbrook is around with several subpoenas for witnesses in the Burns case which will be tried next week.

## DEATH BY ANTI-TOXINE.

Cashier Krecher, of Portsmouth, Dies in Fifty Minutes.

PORTSMOUTH, O., March 23.—[By Associated Press].—George Krecher, cashier of the Central Bank, died in fifty minutes today, after an injection of anti-toxine by a physician, hoping to prevent an attack of diphtheria which was in the family.

He Lived to be 89.

John Higgins, one of the oldest residents of Orrville, died on Monday morning at the advanced age of about 89 years. Deceased was an invalid for a number of years and was confined to the house. On Friday he had a stroke of paralysis, resulting in his death as above stated. He followed railroad work in his younger days, and located in Orrville at the time of the building of the C. & C. railroad. He had many good traits of character, and was held in high esteem by his acquaintances. His funeral will take place at Massillon on Wednesday forenoon.

Results Tell the Story.

A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

### All Sorts of Events from Several Sources.

#### THE ELECTION AT NEWMAN.

Coal Miners Taking a More Hopeful View of the Business Situation—An Expensive Orrville Organ—Some Late West Brookfield News Notes.

LETTER FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, March 25.—Mrs. Scott Peters and her father and sister, Paul and Maggie Kopp, returned last week from Akron, where they had been visiting friends.

John Street, formerly of this place, but now of New Philadelphia, visited several days with his father-in-law, Archibald Findley.

Richard Cromwell James, of Massillon, came out and did some expert painting for his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards.

Witnesses at Carrollton during the Dick Aston trial found it pretty hard work to find sleeping accommodations. Carrollton hotels were not prepared for such a rush.

Our Indian medicine show, which was to have taken place in the school house last week, has been deferred until the latter part of this week.

The Easter exercises by our Sunday school are progressing nicely and will be rendered in a manner that promises to satisfy the most sanguine expectations of all who may attend. The performance will begin at 7 o'clock, Easter Sunday evening. Everybody is invited to come. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the school.

Our brick works have been idle for several days in order to make necessary repairs and put in improved machinery. It is the intention of this enterprising company to change their system of drying the brick this spring which will require considerable changes in the machinery.

Mrs. Will A. Harrold, of Elton, came over to spend several days with her sick sister, Mrs. Mordecai Davis, who at this writing, we are pleased to say, has improved a little the past few days, but is by no means out of danger yet.

Our public schools will close for the winter term on Friday.

Most of our coal mines are running pretty fair the past two weeks, together with the 6 cents per ton advance, makes most of our people feel happier; especially is this so from the fact that the benefit of this advance takes effect from the first of March.

At our special Republican election held Saturday to nominate a candidate for justice of the peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Diller from North Lawrence, R. A. Pollock, our recent antagonist, was eminently successful in securing the nomination after a hard-fought, three-cornered fight. We are pleased to say he received 20 out of the 28 votes cast in our precinct. We believe the office of justice of the peace will be in line with his future arrangements, for he evidently has an inclination toward the profession of the law. We congratulate him on his success, and hope it may prove a lasting benefit to him. The nomination means an election in this township.

#### SOME ORRVILLE HAPPENINGS.

ORRVILLE, March 25.—D. F. Griffith, as trustee, has bought a large pipe organ from A. J. Tschantz, of this place, at a cost of \$3,000. It is a fine piece of mechanical skill, and the public is not aware of what fine toned instruments are being made in this place by Mr. Tschantz. John Wecht, a veteran of the 120th O. V. I., died at his home in Akron last night of heart failure, which resulted from a recent ailment of the grip. The body will be brought to Dalton for interment. He leaves a large family of grown up children to mourn his departure. Mr. Wecht used to be a resident of this place and Dalton and was successful in his business.

#### MAYSVILLE LETTER.

MAYSVILLE, March 25.—The roads are very muddy. G. A. Sauvain and wife went to Wooster today. Our boys in and about town are nearly all hired out to work. Several are going to Medina county. P. Gerber, from near here, had a runaway in Fredericksburg last week. The horse broke several buggies, but Mr. Gerber was unhurt.

#### A FUSION TICKET.

CANAL FULTON, March 23.—The Democrats, Prohibitionists and Populists got together Saturday and nominated a local fusion ticket as follows: Council, Leo Walzer, Jacob Buck, John Hammer and Henry Schrader. Mr. Buck is a Populist and the others are Democrats. For members of the board of education, E. J. McLaughlin, Democrat, and Jacob Buck, Populist, were nominated. For marshal, Joseph Ford, Democrat, was selected. The report of the election in other Lawrence township precincts has not come in. In Canal Fulton the following were the leaders on the township ticket: For trustee, Jacob Lawrence, Populist; for clerk, Frank Mock, Prohibitionist; for assessor, Daniel Harmon, Democrat.

The fusion of the three parties was thought to be a brilliant piece of political engineering by the Democratic leaders who forced the deal through, but the voters are in a white heat about it. Democrats object to a division of honors with the minor political organizations, and the Populists and Prohibitionists feel that their much-vaunted principles have been sacrificed in order to further the private interests of candidates posing as members of their respective parties. There will be a large defection from this co-called Democratic ticket. Many will refuse to vote at all, and others will cast Republican ballots. The Republicans of Lawrence township also held a special primary election on Saturday, to select a candidate for justice of the peace. Robert A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, was the winner.

MR. POLLOCK SELECTED.

NORTH LAWRENCE, March 23.—The special Republican primary election held

property on Main street on Tuesday. Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Marshall entertained a number of their friends Friday evening at crokinole.

#### HE GOES TO COLUMBUS.

CANAL FULTON, March 23.—Mr. A. B. Loose, who had charge of C. M. Shafer's drug store here for the past year, left a few days ago for Columbus, where he has secured a position. Mr. Shafer, who for the past four years has been employed in the adjutant general's office, will return in a few days and resume his old position here.

#### BACH OFF FOR CUBA.

ELTON, March 24.—When last heard from Edward Bach was at Cincinnati enroute for Cuba, from which destination his friends hope he may be turned, and return to Stark county, where his obligations are not so much, but what they can soon be paid. He never withheld the kind word nor friendly acts as he passed along, although he was in sore trouble.

The school board engaged Alvin Graber to finish this term at Goat Hill. It is a matter of pride to us, that our country schools are able to turn out such teachers, for it is true that many of them obtain excellent certificates without any advantages saved those derived from the country school.

Will Harrold and wife started for Youngstown last week. When they got as far as Michael Culler's, they saw that the beautiful snow had taken possession of the road, and they turned back. The roads running north and south were drifted badly.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes, pastor of the McFarren church twenty odd years ago, called on some of his old friends last week. He was the special guest of D. Boughman.

Albert Smith left for Cleveland last week, to take a special course in the business college.

#### A ROMANCE COMES TO LIGHT.

ORRVILLE, March 24.—The departure of Chas. Albright for Iowa to join his wife reveals a romance in connection with their marriage. They became acquainted through the means of an advertisement the bride inserted in a Chicago matrimonial paper which fell into the hands of the groom. A correspondence between the couple ripened into love and the bride came to Orrville by appointment last December and they were united in wedlock by Mayor Neiswanger. The young husband being a poor man and without steady employment, soon their marriage life returned to her western home and secured work for him and he left Orrville recently to join her and accept the situation offered him.

#### OPPOSED TO AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

MARSHALLVILLE, O., March 23.—Paul Schaffter came home from Wooster Saturday. J. H. Ault went to Cleveland last Wednesday, where he is engaged in the wall paper and fresco cleaning business. Chas. Hinderer went to Cleveland last week, on business.

Our schools closed on Friday for a brief vacation of one week.

J. H. Amstutz carried off the first prize for superiority in spelling at No. 7, Chippewa, last Saturday evening.

Wm. Lower has begun operations in his beautiful sugar-camp, south-east of town, where he is visited by the usual number of boys from town.

Several surrounding districts are giving dramatic (?) entertainments at the close of their schools. If the householders and board of education would realize, not only the waste of time spent in preparation, but positive harm incurred in giving the so called modern drama which pleases the not over fastidious saloon loafers, who congregate in the back part of the house and cheer lustily, when some low, vulgar speech is made, then there would be an uprising to prevent them from poisoning the minds of our pupils, and distracting their attention from their studies where they legitimately belong. If an entertainment is wanted at the close of schools, give some good literary exercise which will lift the pupils from the slough of moral decay, and place them on a higher plane of moral culture and make them realize the importance of literature as the foundation of a broad culture of mind to which every one should aspire.

[Married, in Wooster last Tuesday.]

## Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this: "In September, 1894, I made a mistake and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

## A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

## Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 2c.

## A LITTLE DICKER

Brings us the stock of a leading maker's Easter Neckwear. It means a good deal to us. It means more to you. We thought at first of selecting some of them for a better price, but decided to let you do the picking at a uniform price, 50 Cents.

Twice the price would not be high for same.

See Window Display.

Knox Silk Hats.

SPANGLER & CO., BARGAIN HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS. Sole agents for Knox, Reelof, Youman and Stetson Fine Hats.

Miss Emma Graber, of this place, and John Miller, of Canal Fulton.

M. R. Buckley, of this place, an old soldier, died yesterday afternoon.

#### THE WEEK AT EAST GREENVILLE.

EAST GREENVILLE, March 25.—David Davis and John Winkhart, both of whom live in the same residence in this place, were pleasantly surprised Saturday evening by about forty friends. Games were played, and in the midst of one Mr. Davis was blindfolded, and when his vision was restored to him he found himself seated in a fine new rocking chair, a present from his wife, Mrs. Winkhart remembered her husband in a similar manner, and he, too, now enjoys the luxury of a handsome new rocker.

Daniel Cope is able to be around again after a week's illness.

George Kaylor, of Beach City, visited his brother in this place, last Sunday.

Some of our young people expect to attend the Sunday school convention at West Brookfield next Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. John Howells have rented a house near this place and will go to housekeeping in the near future.

Snow four feet in depth covered some of our country roads last week.

Charles Killinger, who was stricken with paralysis several days ago, is no better.

Thomas Lewis is very sick at this writing and his friends are feeling somewhat alarmed.

Mrs. Collier and two daughters, of Dalton, spent one day last week with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Evans, near this village.

Their pastor being absent the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church held a prayer and experience meeting last Sunday, instead of the customary services.

Edson Oberlin, who conducts a night school at this place, has recovered from a severe illness, and is again at his post. John Swallow and family, of Pigeon Run, are now residents of this place.

With the exception of the Andersons the misses in this vicinity are working very little at present.

The citizens of this place would like to know on what evidence that Carroll county jury convicted Richard Aston of prize-fighting.

After services at the Union church, Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Argus baptized seven young converts by immersion in the stream near this village.

#### NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

MORTH LAWRENCE, March 25.—Alva Hurford, of Canton, was on the Hurford farm, north of town, Tuesday. Edward Buttermore moved into the tenement house of Messrs. Good and Buckwalter on the 24th inst. D. K. Eberly made a business trip to Postoria on Wednesday, to remain several days. Jacob Edwards went to Burton City, Tuesday.

The C. E. topic for Sunday evening is "Thyng that Keep Us from God." Miss Bertha Krug, leader. Charlie Reineohl is closing the term of school for Leesser in District No. 4. Three teachers in five months is more than most districts can boast of. If the number had been five, one for each month, the time and money would have been about as good as thrown away.

James Mullins intends to sink a new shaft this spring located near the W. & L. E. railroad. Mrs. Emma Porter is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Daler. H. Shriver and daughter spent Sunday and Monday in Canton. John G. W.olley, the greatest living temperance orator, will deliver two lectures in Canton Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. Mrs. Mary Hardgrove has rented her farm to Boenewald Staver.

The winter term of school closed last Friday in District No. 3. The examinations closing reviews, and the general deportment show that good work has been done in that district. The literary exercises were quite good. The debate between Charley Bowman and Carleton Mock was especially interesting. The question was: Resolved, That the North has produced greater men than the South. Both debaters spoke extemporaneously, the former speaking for five minutes and the latter for fifteen minutes. A number of the small boys have acquired considerable notoriety from the Friday afternoon debates. Frank Brown sent two cars of cattle to the East Monday. Mr. Bodine, north of town, is yet a sick man, whose life was greatly endangered by an acute attack of pneumonia.

[Married, in Wooster last Tuesday.]

#### Boy's Confirmation Suits.

Suits that are made expressly for Confirmation purpose, ranging in price From \$3 to \$10 00 The Greatest Assortment ever shown in Massillon. at C. M. Whitman's, 18 South Erie Street.

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# M'KINLEY AT HOME.

## Ohio's Candidate For the Republican Nomination.

### POLITICS HIS BUSINESS NOW

### But He May Again Practice Law.

Out of His Profession For Nearly a Quarter of a Century, He Talks About His Plans—Much In Demand For Speeches, Takes a Philosophical View of His Candidacy.

[Copyright, 1896.]

CANTON, O., March 20.—A good many men have to go away from home to find a full measure of appreciation. Major William McKinley, popular as he is in other places, finds his warmest admirers and supporters in his old home—the home of his young manhood, of his marriage, of his professional experience and of his first political triumphs. The people of Canton are as proud of their distinguished fellow townsman as though they shared in his fame. When he returned to them, in January, a simple citizen, after a quarter of a century of life in congress and in the governor's mansion at Columbus, they gave him welcome of a long lost brother.

Mr. McKinley is so well known that you can't possibly miss his house if you ask your way. From the toddling children to the old men, every person you meet on the streets knows where Mr. McKinley lives.

A gentleman, a stranger in the city, inquired recently of one of two little girls where Major McKinley lived. The little girl addressed looked very much disconcerted. "I don't know just where he lives," she said, and she added apologetically, "but I'm a Democrat, and I don't live in this town." But Flora knows.

And Flora, who was the other little girl, gave the information.

By an odd combination of conditions Major McKinley brought his wife back from Columbus to the house to which he had brought her, a bride, 25 years ago next May. He had sold it when they broke up housekeeping, and it had been occupied continuously since, but when he was looking for a home in Canton it happened that his old home was vacant, and so he leased it. It is the first time in a great many years he has known what it is to have a home. He lived in hotels in Washington and in Columbus. Mrs. McKinley says she is "out of politics" now and takes great comfort in her home life. Probably Mr. McKinley wishes he was out, too, for 14 or 15 hours of his day are spent in his office, on the ground floor of his house, attending chiefly to political matters. There is a serious responsibility resting on the "man who may be president." Mr. McKinley does not let it weigh very heavily on his mind, but it consumes most of his time.

His Home in Canton. The McKinley house stands on North Market street, about ten minutes' walk from the courthouse, from which all distances are measured. It is a modest double frame house, painted yellow. One side is gabled. A veranda stretches across the front of the dwelling. The front door is opened by a colored man, who guides callers to the reception room at the left of the entrance if their mission is social, or to the office at the right if they are on business. Politics is business.

Mr. McKinley's office is a large, square room, against whose walls stand half a dozen bookcases of polished oak, their shelves well filled. A capacious roll top desk of cherry opposite the doorway is for Mr. McKinley's own use. A table in the middle of the room is covered with books. There are many comfortable chairs, most of them provided with rockers.

Beyond the office is the dining room. When I called on Mr. McKinley by appointment one afternoon recently, he was at luncheon. He came into his office presently with a pleasant greeting. Mr. McKinley's manner is attractive. He smiles at you when he takes your hand and holds it for a moment in his. He does not shake it, but merely grasps it and then lets it go. He sits down and puts his hands a little way into his trousers pockets under the spreading tails of his Prince Albert coat. That frock coat is one of Mr. McKinley's trademarks. He never exchanges



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

[At the end of the war, aged 21 and captain and brevet major of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers.]

For a cutaway or a short jacket. With the frock coat he wears a "wing" collar of medium height, with a narrow bow of black.

Mr. McKinley keeps a box of cigars close at hand in his office, and he smokes pretty steadily. Usually he hangs his hands in his pockets as he talks, but occasionally he rubs his right hand over his pale, smooth shaven face.

Busy Day and Night. From 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight, or even later, Mr. McKinley is occupied constantly. He says he has very

little time for reading, though that is one of his favorite recreations. The reading of newspapers, of course, is one of his daily occupations. He sees every day the principal journals from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh and New York, and his mail is swelled by newspaper contributions from friends. A few days ago an Ohio man sent him a scrapbook filled with clippings about himself. And he receives many letters every day containing personal paragraphs clipped from the newspapers. He told me laughingly that he read the paragraphs about himself, good and bad, when he had time. But he is not collecting them, and he is making no effort to keep up with the product of the paragraph mill. If he did, he would have time for nothing else.

"I have not gone back to my law practice yet," said Major McKinley when I asked him about his profession. "I have not practiced law since 1878. I may have



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

[At the beginning of his legal career, aged 24.] I tried a few cases since, but I have not been in active practice. I found when I had been in congress a few years that my public duties were too absorbing, and I gave up the law. When I came back here, where I first practiced law, it was natural for people to think that I intended to take it up again. But I have not the time to do so now, and if I had the time I would want to devote it to resting.

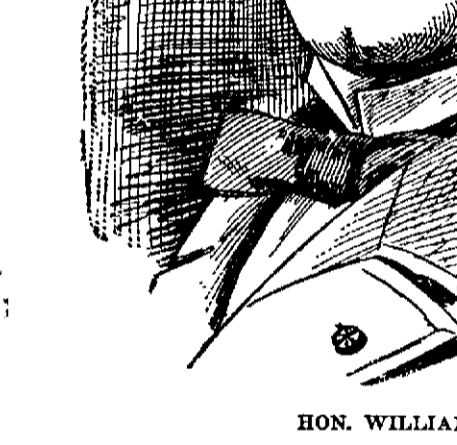
I asked Mr. McKinley if he liked his profession and if he expected to return to it.

"I like the law very much," he said, "and I expect to take it up again in time. I will practice in Canton probably. This

labor and the enterprises and occupations of the American people.

His Tariff Views Unchanged.

"My views on the tariff question," he said, "were expressed very fully in the campaign of 1894, when I went everywhere, and they were repeated in 1895, when I made a number of speeches. What I said in Chicago was plain enough, and I do not see how I can add anything to it." Mr. McKinley said he did not care to talk about the policy of the Republicans in the present congress, or, in fact, about any public matter except as he discussed them in his public speeches. Those speeches are the careful expressions of matured thought, and they cover his opinions fully. When the presidency was suggested, Mr. McKinley smiled and said, "I am a good deal of a philosopher, you know," from which one may draw the inference that Mr. McKinley is not lying awake nights wondering whether he is going to be honored by the St. Louis convention next June.



HON. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

is where my practice began. I came here in 1867, when this was a town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants. It has 35,000 now.

His First Law Case. "What was my first case? Well, I believe my first court experience was in a replevin case on appeal, given to me by an older lawyer. Before that I suppose I had had some practice in the justice's courts. That is the way a young lawyer in a country town usually begins."

Mr. McKinley said he had never had a particular fancy for any branch of his professional work. He had been engaged in some criminal practice, particularly when he was prosecuting attorney, but most of his experience had been in the civil courts. He always practiced law in Canton, but his active professional experience ranged through only 11 years, while he has been in public life more than 20 years. He has varied his official duties by writing on economic questions for the magazines. Lately he has not been able to carry on this work because his time has been so well occupied. Every time he makes a public speech he has to prepare himself as fully as though he intended to send the material to a magazine over his signature. He dictates his speeches to a stenographer in advance of delivery, but he does not commit them to memory, and he does not often use notes. When he has prepared a speech, he reads it over carefully, preserving the main points and the illustrations. The connecting phrases form themselves out of his thoughts on the lines of the original composition. When in the course of conversation I spoke to Mr. McKinley about the recently published charge that he had modified his tariff views, he quoted to me almost verbatim the words of his Chicago speech:

"It may be asked what the next Republican tariff law will provide. I cannot tell you. I cannot tell you what the rates will be, but they will measure the difference between American and European conditions and will be fully adequate to protect ourselves from the invasion of our markets by oriental products to the injury of American labor and will in no case be too low to protect and exalt American labor and promote and increase American production. I cannot better answer this grave question than by an illustration of Mr. Lincoln's. Some one asked him how long a man's legs ought to be. He said: 'That is a very serious question, and I have given much thought to it a great many times. Some should be longer and some shorter, but I want to tell you that a man's legs ought always to be long enough to reach from his body to the ground.' And so I tell you, my inquiring friend, that the legs of the next Republican tariff law will be long enough to firmly support the American body politic, sustain its public treasury, lift up our national credit and uphold the dignity and independence of American

labor and the enterprises and occupations of the American people. His Tariff Views Unchanged. "My views on the tariff question," he said, "were expressed very fully in the campaign of 1894, when I went everywhere, and they were repeated in 1895, when I made a number of speeches. What I said in Chicago was plain enough, and I do not see how I can add anything to it." Mr. McKinley said he did not care to talk about the policy of the Republicans in the present congress, or, in fact, about any public matter except as he discussed them in his public speeches. Those speeches are the careful expressions of matured thought, and they cover his opinions fully. When the presidency was suggested, Mr. McKinley smiled and said, "I am a good deal of a philosopher, you know," from which one may draw the inference that Mr. McKinley is not lying awake nights wondering whether he is going to be honored by the St. Louis convention next June.

When asked whether he was going east very soon, he said: "I have no plans for the future except that I hope and expect to stay in Ohio for a long time. Mrs. McKinley and I may run away for a little while, but most of my time will be spent right here."

And this is the way Major McKinley spends his time when he is at home: He breakfasts at about half past 7 or 8 o'clock. After breakfast he goes over his mail. Unlike most public men, he opens and reads all the letters that come to him, and they are of many kinds. Political letters are in the majority. Even the "personal" mail is tinged with politics in these days of preparation for the national convention. Of crank letters and begging letters there are a few. Then there are invitations to dinners and political gatherings in cities in almost every state of the Union. All these Mr. McKinley examines. His secretary, Mr. Boyle, joins him shortly after breakfast. Mr. McKinley turns over to him some letters which require only formal replies. To others he dictates answers. A few he answers with his own pen. It takes half the morning to dispose of this mail, and as visitors keep the electric doorbell tinkling at brief intervals the last letter is seldom answered before luncheon. Luncheon is at 1 or 1:30 o'clock. After that there is more mail, and there are more visitors. Dinner is at 6:30, and in the evening there are often visitors who come to call socially on Major McKinley and his wife, and sometimes there are other social duties to fulfill. Mr. McKinley does not go out very often, though. He does not have time. The visitors through the day are of



HON. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

many classes. There are friends who have stopped at Canton between trains to pay their respects. There are politicians who are conducting Mr. McKinley's campaign in Ohio and in other states, though the work which is being done outside the state is done without consulting him. Mr. McKinley hears something of what is going on through the representatives of the Ohio state committee, who are conducting his campaign. Some people call to ask endorsements for appointments under the state government. Some are delegates sent to invite him to attend banquets.

Always Accessible.

None of these visitors has any difficulty in seeing Mr. McKinley. He is in his office all day long, and he sees every one who comes on any legitimate business. This simplicity is one attribute which has endeared Ohio's candidate to people all over the country, for in his campaigning he has visited all but the most distant states, and he has met hundreds of thousands of voters. He is fortunate in having a remarkably good memory for faces and names. One of the young men of Canton whom I met spoke with some pride of the fact that when he called to pay his respects to Major McKinley last January he was addressed by name, although he had met the major only once or twice before and had not seen him in more than a year. Nothing contributes more surely to the popularity of a public man than the special gift of memory for names and faces. Mr. Blaine possessed this gift in a remarkable degree. So does Major McKinley.

Next to this quality as a creator of popularity is the ability to make good speeches. It helped elect Benjamin Harrison to the presidency, and to this day Democrats of national prominence join with Republicans in admiring comment on that famous series of speeches which Candidate Harrison delivered eight years ago. Mr. McKinley has displayed unexpected ability as a speechmaker lately. Hardly a week passes without bringing some apposite utterance from the famous Ohioan delivered at banquet or political meeting. The best test of their value is that newspapers everywhere publish them. "Organs" of political candidates devote unlimited space to the utterances of their favorites, but when newspapers without regard to party bias publish the speeches of public men there is something in them of value to the general reader. With the possible exception of the ubiquitous Chauncey Depew, Mr. McKinley is the most widely quoted orator of today.

All these special gifts and personal attributes have made for Major McKinley a personal following which threatens to overthrow the plans of the men who are known as leaders of the Republican party—the men who like to flatter nominations and control administrations. He has become within the last two months an amazing feature of the Republican situation.

Classed in the early part of the campaign with Mr. Reed as one of the leaders on the first ballot in the national convention, but bound to be put aside in time for some dark horse agreed upon in conference, Major McKinley developed such strength recently that the other chief candidates became fearful that he would be nominated on the first ballot. So several dark horses have been trotted out of their stalls—Quay in Pennsylvania, Manderson in Nebraska and Cullom in Illinois. It seems to be now a question whether the McKinley op-



THE M'KINLEY RESIDENCE AT CANTON, O.

position can hold the "favorite sons" before the convention long enough to make a combination on one candidate. A like effort failed in the convention which nominated Blaine 12 years ago, though in that convention a test vote showed that the anti-Blaine element was in the majority. Major McKinley's friends believe that if the convention could be held tomorrow he would be nominated. But strange things may happen between today and the 7th of June. JAMES R. SANDERSON.

He Paid.

"Just a moment, sir," said a pleasant faced man to a stylishly dressed young man who was about to take the New Haven train the other day.

"Well, what is it?"

"You didn't pay your bill at the hotel."

"Whew! Why, I clean forgot!"

"Of course. Here it is—\$13."

"Well, did I ever! I was in a hurry, and it slipped my mind. Here's your money."

"Thanks! It will be \$2 more for the cab and my services, you know."

"Two dollars—yes—here it is. Well, by George, but I never made that blunder before! Why, you must have thought I meant to beat the hotel!"

"Oh, no! You were rushed and forgot it. Good day, sir!"

"Did I forget?" I asked the "shadow" from the hotel as the other passed out to the train.

"That's the best way to put it," he laughingly replied. "It isn't to be supposed that a man can pack up and get his valise out of a hotel and forget that he owes for three days, but we'll give him the benefit of the doubt."

"And how did you catch on?"

"Um! If you were posted on the tricks of the profession, you might want my place!"—New York Journal.

QUICKER THAN A DOCTOR BETTER THAN A DOCTOR CHEAPER THAN A DOCTOR

JAMES M. HALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co. Time table in effect Nov. 24, 1895.

North Bound		No. 4	6	8	2
Central Standard		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Bellaire	6:00	12:25	3:40	4:00	
Bridgeport	6:15	12:40	4:00		
Urichville	6:30	1:00	4:15		
New Philadelphia	6:45	1:15	4:30		
Canal Dover	7:00	1:30	4:45		
Justus	7:15	1:45	5:00		
Warwick	7:30	2:00	5:15		
Sterling	7:45	2:15	5:30		
Medina	8:00	2:30	5:45		
Gratton	8:15	2:45	6:00		
Massillon	8:30	3:00	6:15		
Urichville	8:45	3:15	6:30		
Bridgeport	9:00	3:30	6:45		
Bellaire	9:15	3:45	7:00		

RELIEVES INSTANTLY CURES PERMANENTLY Coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, bronchitis, la grippe, rheumatism, neuralgia and all affections of similar nature.

NO RELIEF NO PAY. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25¢ 50¢ A BOTTLE. 50¢ bottle over 3¢ times as large as 25¢ size.

HERB MEDICINE CO. Springfield, O.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

is excellent for all throat inflammations and for Asthma. Con-

sumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders ex-

pectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a

larger percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering

from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50¢ per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25¢ at Druggists. In quantities of \$2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

Passengers between Bridgeport, Martins Ferry and Wheeling take Wheeling Railway Street Car.

\*Daily between Cleveland and Urichville only. Other trains daily except Sunday.

Leave St. Clairsville for Bellaire 7:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 3:05 p. m. St. Clairsville for Bridgeport 5:25 p. m. Leave Bellaire for St. Clairsville 6:55 a. m. 1:15 p. m. Bridgeport to Bellaire 6:25 a. m.

For any information regarding our trains apply to any C. L. & W. ticket agent.

W. H. WOODFORD, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now, my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE



How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for A speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building.

Our Repair Department is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 191.

FERRY H. YOUNG.



All About W. F. BREED Receiving his Spring & Summer Woollens Good goods, Small Profit and Good Workmanship is my Motto. W. F. Breed, Tailor.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Taking effect Dec. 5, 1895.

Going East. No. 1. No. 3. No. 6. No. 7.

Going East.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 6.	No. 7.
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Toledo, ..Lv	7:05	1:05	7:45	
Oak Harbor	7:45	2:07	8:45	
Freemont	8:15	2:34	9:09	
Clyde	8:44	2:50	9:25	
Urichville	9:14	3:07	9:44	
Canal Dover	9:58	3:27	10:07	
Norwalk	10:18	3:41	10:21	
Wellington	11:05	4:45	11:10	
Spencer	11:20	4:51	11:25	
Lodi	11:35	5:08	11:44	
Creston	11:50	5:20	12:04	
Orville	12:17	5:41	12:28	a. m.
Massillon	12:50	6:50	1:10	5:50
Navarre	1:25		1:47	5:47
Valley Jct.	2:05		2:25	6:35
Canal Dover	2:40		3:00	7:10
Marietta	2:55		3:15	7:25
Sherrodsville	3:10		3:30	7:40
Bowerson	3:25		3:45	7:55
Urichville	3:40		4:00	8:10
Jewett	3:55		4:14	8:25
Dillonvale	4:09		4:29	8:38
Warrenton	4:25		4:45	8:54
Brilliant	4:52		5:07	9:21
Mingo Jct	5:00		5:15	9:27
Martin's Ferry	5:10		5:25	9:37
Wheeling	5:25		5:40	9:47

Going West. No. 6. No. 8. No. 2. No. 4.

Martin's Ferry.....	5 03	.....	9 28	9 28
Wheeling.....	5 55	.....	9 40	9 40
Going West.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Wheeling.....	8 40	6 30		
Martin's Ferry.....	8 42	6 42		
Steubenville.....	8 15	6 25		
Mingo Jct.....	8 25	6 35		
Brilliant.....	8 33	6 43		
Warrenton.....	9 15	7 15		
Dillonvale.....	9 32	7 34		
Jewett.....	10 25	8 32		
Soto.....	10 29	8 47		
Bowerston.....	10 38	8 55		
Leesville.....	11 08	9 22		
Sherrillsburg.....	11 08	9 22		
N. Cumberland.....	11 08	9 22		
Valley Jct.....	11 30	9 50		
Navarre.....	12 12 p	10 30 a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon.....	12 50	10 50	4 58	9 00
Orville.....	1 23	4 58 a	4 58	9 40
Canal Dover.....	1 35	5 05	5 45	10 00
Lodi.....	2 21	6 02	6 02	10 30
Spencer.....	2 38	6 19	6 19	10 50
Wellington.....	2 55	6 34	6 34	11 05
Norwalk.....	3 33	7 23	7 23	12 10 p
Monroeville.....	4 05	7 54	7 54	12 22
Bellefonte.....	4 18	7 50	7 50	12 40
Clyde.....	4 30	8 05	8 05	1 00
Freemont.....	4 44	8 23	8 23	1 19
Oak Harbor.....	5 04	8 49	8 49	1 42

Huron Division.

From Norwalk No. 10. From Huron No. 9.

From Norwalk No. 10. From Huron No. 9.

From Norwalk No. 10. From Huron No. 9.

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From Norwalk No. 10. From Huron No. 9.

From Norwalk No.

JOE McCULLAGH  
TALKS FREELY.  
Gives His Views on Newspaper  
Affairs.

OPINION OF ONE CENT PAPERS.

Why and How He Reduced the Price of  
The Globe-Democrat to Less Than the  
Cost of White Paper—Chat With a Noted  
Journalist.

[Special Correspondence.]  
ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Joseph B. McCullagh is one of the fortunate American editors who have become identified so thoroughly with their papers that they get personal credit for all the clever things they publish. Whenever an especially clever paragraph appears in The Globe-Democrat the readers of that paper poke each other in the ribs and say, "That's Joe McCullagh's." This applies chiefly, of course, to the editorial page of the paper.



JOSEPH B. McCULLAGH.  
cannot judge a man's politics by the fact that he is reading The Globe-Democrat. If he is reading The Republic, though, you can feel sure he is a Democrat.

From Then to Now.

This was said in a long conversation which I had with Mr. McCullagh in the editorial den at the top of the big Globe-Democrat building, and he was enlightening me about the recent reduction in the price of the St. Louis papers to one cent each. The den Mr. McCullagh inhabits during his working hours now is very different from the one in which he sat when I went to him just 12 years ago to ask for a place on the local staff of his paper and to take my first assignment. The old den was in a building on Fourth and Pine streets two squares east of the structure into which the paper moved a few years ago. The editor's room was a dingy square apartment on the second floor looking on Fourth street, ill lighted and equipped with well worn furniture. There was not much of this furniture, and it was almost hidden under dusty stacks of newspapers and manuscripts. On the editorial desk there was a clear space just big enough to afford a rest for one of Mr. McCullagh's hands, and on this he wrote his editorial matter, holding the paper in place with his left hand. When he wanted to ask a visitor to sit down, he usually had to sweep a pile of papers from the seat of a chair to make room for him.

In those days I thought I could run the paper about as well as Mr. McCullagh, and I half suspect he knew it. Times have changed. The editor of The Globe-Democrat sits in a well lighted, handsomely equipped office on the seventh floor of one of the finest buildings in St. Louis. The vagrant newspaper and the fertile contribution still litter the desk and cover chairs and tables. But there is a clear space about the desk, and one chair—a very comfortable chair—is ready for immediate occupancy. Moreover, I know now that I could not have run The Globe-Democrat 12 years ago or at any period of the intervening time in which observation and experience have been teaching me what amazing qualities are required for the successful management of a great newspaper.

But One Creator.

There was an impression in the local room of The Globe-Democrat 12 years ago that a certain rivalry existed between the counting room and the editorial rooms of that paper for the credit of having made it the leading newspaper west of the Mississippi. The manager of the paper was thought to have an idea that he had "made" The Globe-Democrat and even the modest advertising man was credited with saying that the paper never would have amounted to anything without him. To the readers of the paper there has been but one creator, however. The business office could have changed hands a hundred times, and the people who swore by "The Globe" or "The G.-D." as it is more commonly called, would never have known it. But Mr. McCullagh has a personal following which, as he said, is not limited to people of one political creed. All its readers swear by the "great religious daily," as its editor facetiously calls it, and if you meet one of them in New York or Washington he is pretty sure to shake some famous journal in your face and say, "Why, these eastern papers are not half so good as The Globe-Democrat." I have heard that from a great many Democrats and Republicans as well.

Recently the people of St. Louis were astonished to read in the morning papers—there are only two in this city barring the German dailies—that their price had been reduced at one jump from 5 cents to 1 cent. They could not understand why the reduction was made, and they don't understand it yet.

Mr. McCullagh told me frankly that The Globe-Democrat came down because The Republic did.  
"The Republic," he said, "is a class paper." And it was in connection with this statement that he spoke of the fact that his own paper was read by people belonging to both parties. "What The Republic had to gain by reducing the price I don't understand. I had been fighting a reduction in this office for a long time, but when I heard The Republic was going to reduce its price I made arrangements to come out with a like announcement at the same time. I wrote a brief double headed editorial and gave it to the foreman of the composing room Wednesday night. Then I made arrangements to have a man get an early copy of The Republic every morning. I told the foreman I thought the announcement would probably be made Sunday, to take effect Monday. And so it happened. I went home at my customary hour Saturday night, and when I looked through the paper Sunday morning I saw the announcement that the price would be reduced the next day."

Just a Little Fun.

Then Mr. McCullagh came down town and wrote an editorial for Monday's paper accusing The Republic of following the lead of The Globe-Democrat in reducing its price. He did not do this for the purpose of deceiving any one, but simply to have a little fun with the enemy—to see him fume and fret and protest. Mr. McCullagh is apparently never so happy as when he is provoking and aggravating the editor of The Republic. Mr. McCullagh told me he had figured the cost of the white paper in the Saturday edition of The Globe-Democrat, which has an eight page supplement, and it was greater than the wholesale price of the newspaper. The paper cost 62 cents for 100 copies, and the wholesale price of The Globe-Democrat is one-half cent a copy, or 50 cents per hundred. The other weekday issues are not so large, but the half cent for which they sell hardly pays the cost of the paper on which they are printed. The Globe-Democrat, Mr. McCullagh says, has increased its circulation 50 per cent by the reduction in price, but the increase adds to the deficiency instead of lessening it. The presswork and the postage increase with increase in circulation, and when the price paid for each copy hardly equals the cost of the paper it cannot be as great as the entire cost of getting out the journal, including press work, postage, telegraph bill, salary list, etc. It is clear, then, that only an increase in the amount of advertising will make The Globe-Democrat whole on its recent venture. And Mr. McCullagh says there is a mistaken idea commonly accepted about the relation of advertising to circulation.

"Before I came to St. Louis," he said to me, "I edited The Republican in Chicago for a time. The Chicago Times was at that time by far the biggest newspaper in the west. But it used to come out day after day with a very small amount of advertising, much less than The Tribune, though it had four times The Tribune's circulation. Storey did not care very much, because he had other ways of getting money. But I was surprised that The Times had so small a share of advertising, and, meeting the advertising manager of Field, Leiter & Co. one day, I spoke to him about it. He told me his firm advertised in The Tribune simply because The Tribune reached the people whose custom they wanted."

Chicago Newspapers.

I asked Mr. McCullagh if he thought there was any likelihood that the Chicago papers would go back to 2 cents or more, and he said it was possible, but no one could tell, because Mr. Medill was a very positive man and very likely to stick to the course he had marked out.

Mr. McCullagh expressed great interest in Mr. Kohlhaas's Chicago venture, but said he thought The Times-Herald was shooting a little over the heads of its readers on its editorial page. That class of literature, he thinks, may find a reading public in New York, but not in Chicago, or, in fact, in any western city. He commented on the fact that the loss to The Times-Herald and Tribune in Chicago from the reduction in price must be greater than that of The Globe-Democrat, because the Chicago journals were printed on paper of a better quality. The Times-Herald, in fact, made its reputation and secured its circulation originally because of the fine paper on which it was printed.

"I wonder if the Cincinnati Enquirer has changed its price yet?" said Mr. McCullagh, wheeling around in his chair and picking up a pile of newspapers. "No," he added as he found the Cincinnati paper; "it is still 5 cents."

Then he spoke of the changes in Cincinnati journalism and the passing of Murat Halstead from that field of labor, where his fame was made. Mr. McCullagh was in Mr. Halstead's office when he was a young man.

"When I knew him first," he said, "he would have laughed at any man who suggested that he ought to go to public meetings and make speeches. But was content then to be an editor. But after a time he got an idea that he ought to figure more conspicuously in public affairs. That was his greatest mistake, but not the only one. I once said of him in The Globe-Democrat that he had spent 25 years explaining the errors he had made in the 25 years preceding."

Dwelling on the subject of the Cincinnati papers, I spoke of the vagaries in headlining of which they had been guilty lately. Mr. McCullagh is a foe of the "scare head," and The Globe-Democrat goes beyond a "three liner" only on extraordinary occasions.

"It used to be the rule," said Mr. McCullagh, "to put a big headline over a department whether it contained much or little news. For example, Washington must have a big head if there was only a line of telegraph matter from the capital. Frequently the headline was bigger than the piece of news. I went over the paper one day with a piece of string, and I was amazed

to see how much space was wasted on headlines."

As to Scare Heads.

That string measurement settled the "scare head" in The Globe-Democrat, because the editor of that paper has a hard time finding room for all the news that comes into his office. The Globe-Democrat has an enormous telegraph service. It has held for 15 years or more the proud distinction of paying more money for telegraph tolls than any other paper in the world. This does not include cable tolls, for, though Editor McCullagh buys a great deal of foreign news from eastern papers, he does not place a high value on it unless it has important bearing on local matters, and his first order to the foreman on a crowded night is to "kill cable." Domestic news Mr. McCullagh values far above cable news, and apparently above local news as well, for The Globe-Democrat has the reputation of sacrificing the local columns to the demands of telegraphed matter.

Mr. McCullagh is a slave to his paper. He seldom leaves the city, and he spends nearly 12 hours of each day in the editorial chair. He is a strict disciplinarian, and from the chief editorial writer, Captain Henry King, down every member of the editorial staff is required to report at the office at 11 o'clock in the morning and to remain until 11 o'clock at night. The local force is under the same strict rule, and Mr. McCullagh knows every man who is writing for the paper and personally controls its news as well as its editorial policy. He frequently says that there are no other editors on the paper—no Sunday editor, no railroad editor, no dramatic editor. He edits the entire paper every day in the year when he is well enough to be at the office. Probably no other editor of a great newspaper in the United States gives the same degree of attention to the details of editorial management. The fruit of this policy is a pleasant thing to look upon, an interesting thing to read.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

THE GOTHAM GOSSIP.

Edith Sessions Tupper Discusses a Wide Variety of Topics.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, March 16.—The champion amateur feminine golf player in this country is Mrs. Charles Brown of Lexington avenue. Mrs. Brown was a Miss Barnes of Southampton. Her golf costume is striking and novel, consisting of a check tweed skirt, a red flannel shirt, a stiff white collar and black tie. On her head she wears a soft black felt hat.

Many of New York's most elegant and luxuriously cared for women could earn their own living if it were necessary. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, who was one of the Fair girls of San Francisco, is said to be a splendid cook; Mrs. John Jacob Astor is an expert at needlework and makes many of the flags for her husband's yacht; Mrs. Cruger writes novels and earns a handsome income with her pen; Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is a splendid fencer; one of the Rockefeller girls is a capital typewriter; Helen Gould understands the law; Miss Clews is a postgraduate and is thoroughly conversant with Greek, and the Misses Hewitt are accomplished musicians.

It is very bad form for a man to wear any sort of jewelry with evening dress. No rings, pins, jeweled studs or watch chains are permissible. No well dressed man at any smart function wears the ghost of a watch chain. Several ultra swells have of late attracted attention by sporting white waistcoats with black buttons, black shirt buttons and black ties with evening dress. This is in the worst possible taste. Plaited and ruffled shirts are occasionally seen, as are white silk waistcoats.

Perhaps a very good illustration of the shams of would be fashionables is that of the co-operative valet system. Four or five young men who aspire to be swells will co-operate on a valet, an Englishman usually. His time is carefully parceled out among his patrons, and these miserable pretenders go about the streets talking glibly of "my man," giving the impression that they are combed and groomed and dressed and cared for by a servant exclusively the property of each.

It's amazing, the amount of money spent in this big town for sweets and bouquets. The swell confectioners' shops are always so densely packed it is next to impossible to get waited on. Candied rose leaves and violets cost \$5 a pound, and these are the sweets usually selected by the very elect.

The diamond tiaras of the queens of New York sweldom grow in brilliancy and extent. Mrs. Bradley Martin's has perhaps been written about more than any other. It cost over \$100,000, and the central part is four inches high. Mrs. George Gould has a magnificent tiara which she designed herself. The crown has 36 points. Young Mrs. Astor has a tiara designed by her husband. It is a band of diamonds holding seven flowers-de-luce. Twelve large diamonds form the circle proper, each one of which cost \$3,000. The diamonds in the flowers bring the worth of this tiara up to \$100,000. The late Mrs. Willie Marlborough. It cost \$200,000. The design is a wreath of roses and violets, with sapphires, emeralds, rubies and pearls mingled with diamonds. On gala nights at the Metropolitan, when these gorgeous crowns have been in evidence, they have rivaled the calcium lights thrown on the stage at proper intervals. Contemplating all this dazzling splendor, beside which the stars of the summer night pale and dwindle, what wonder one's mind instinctively turns to the hymn of one's childhood, and one mechanically hums a bar or two of:

I want to be an angel  
And with the angels stand,  
A crown upon my forehead,  
A harp within my hand.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

FOR LOVERS OF WHIST  
Diedrich Illustrates the Principles of the Discard.

DANGERS OF TOO LONG DELAY.

The Early Eddance of Weak Hands—An Example From Richard A. Proctor Which Points a Lesson Different From That Intended by the Professor.

The following game, taken from Professor Richard A. Proctor's "Forty Illustrative Hands" and intended for an example of the right use of the discard, shows rather how perilously near to disaster the victors were brought by blind obedience to the rule of discarding from long suit, strength in trumps being with the enemy.

GAME IV—THE DISCARD.

Cards held, South—Hearts, 10, 9, 8, 6, 4, 3; spades, 8, 7, 6, 5, 2; clubs, none; diamonds, Q, 4, 8.

Cards held, West—Hearts, A, K, 5, 3; spades, 9, 4; clubs, A, K, Q, J; diamonds, K, 7, 4.

Cards held, North—Hearts, none; spades, A, K, Q, J; clubs, 5, 3, 2; diamonds, A, 6, 5, 3, 2.

Cards held, East—Hearts, Q, J, 7, 2; spades, 10, 3; clubs, 10, 8, 7, 5, 4; diamonds, 10, 9.

The seven of hearts is turned as trump to the east. South leads. The underlined card wins the trick, and the card below it is led.

	S.	W.	N.	E.
1.....	S 5	8 9	S J	S 8
2.....	S 2	S 4	S 10	S 10
3.....	D 8	D 7	D A	D 10
4.....	D J	D K	D 3	D 9
5.....	H 4	H 3	D 8	H J
6.....	H 8	H K	C 2	H 2
7.....	H 6	H 5	S K	H 10
8.....	H 9	H A	S A	H 4
9.....	H 10	C K	C 3	C 4
10.....	S 8	C J	C 6	C 5
11.....	S 7	C Q	C 9	C 7
12.....	S 6	D 4	D 5	C 8
13.....	D Q	C A	D 6	C 10

Notes and Inferences.—1. S. leads fourth best of his long weak suit rather than trumps. The lead is unsound. W. begins a signal.

2. N. leads the lowest of the head sequence to show S. he holds the others. W. completes the signal. Neither W. nor E. has any more spades.

3. N. cannot go on with spades, since that would be leaving E. to ruff and W. to discard. He therefore opens his long suit. E. begins "the echo of the signal."

4. E. completes the echo.

5. N. discards from his long suit, strength in trumps being with the enemy.

6. All the honors are with W. E. N. sees that the sole chance is that S. may hold the long trump and be able with it to bring in his long suit. He does not begin at once, however, to get out of the way. If he had allowed the seventh trick to pass before beginning to discard his big spades, the game would have been past saving. But he had a reason for waiting to the seventh trick.

7. W. should at once have led clubs. There being no chance for S. N. sees that S. holding the winning diamond, should remain with the long trump. If he does, then, as he has the three long spades, he can have no clubs and will bring in his long suit by ruffing clubs after the other trumps are out. But if he is forced at trick 7 (and cannot refuse the force) he is overruled to save the game.

8. W. having lumbered, E. follows suit. They thought the game so sure that no care was wanted. "A mere walkover," said E. as he led, and so it was, only the walking was done by the other side. The discard of the spade king at trick 7 should have shown W. their danger. That was why N. delayed the significant discards.

9, 10, 11, 12, 13. N. walkover, winning 8 to 5.

Now, with due respect for Professor Proctor, the reason given in note 8 for the "delay of the significant discards" was either an afterthought or a subterfuge to permit obedience to the set rule that "the first discard should be from long suit, trumps being declared with opponents." After the first two rounds W. and E. knew as well as S. and N. that the remaining spades lay three with S. and two with N. and that the latter were therefore worse than useless. Their discard, whether they were high or low, could have no significance beyond the disclosure that N. had enough sense to throw away the worst cards in his hand. He ought to have done so from the beginning. That he came to his right senses at the last moment, and that W. led hearts instead of clubs in trick 7, were simply strokes of good fortune.

In fact, the example is a fine illustration of vacillating and illogical discards and the disaster which would have resulted had not right principles been put into practice in the nick of time.

DIEDRICH.

Kickerbocker Whist Club, New York.

Harry Wright's Monument.

"There has been criticism of the National League," remarked President Young recently, "about the games for the Harry Wright monument fund not being championship contests, and therefore unlikely to net as much money as there should be for this purpose. As a matter of fact, the Philadelphia game for this object the 13th of next month will show receipts sufficient to build the proposed monument without counting on other cities in the League circuit. We made a calculation during our recent meeting at New York, and it was figured out that six championship games would bring in enough money to build half a dozen monuments in honor of genial, clever Harry Wright. Nobody thinks more of our former associate and comrade than the magnates of the National League, and we do not propose to do anything by halves in honoring his memory."

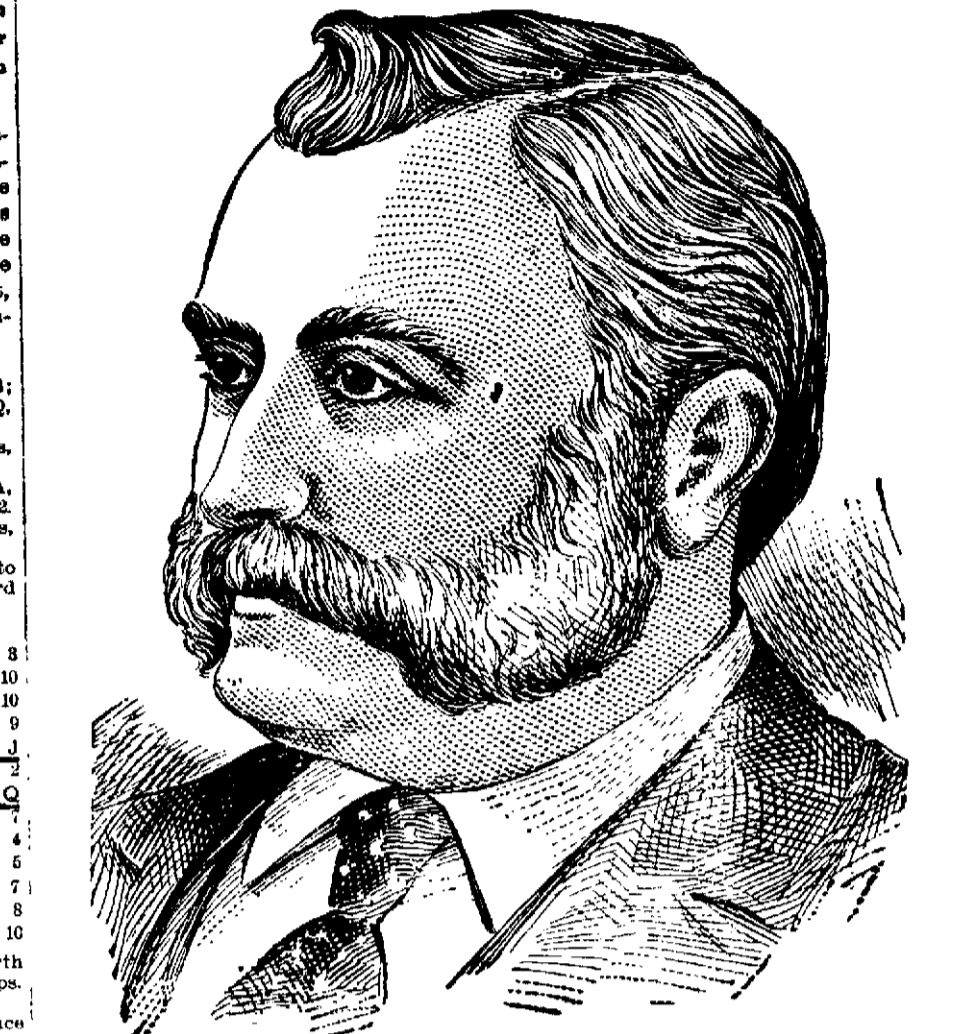
Betting on Credit.

"One trouble with the credit system of betting at the race tracks last summer," said Mr. Kearney of the Saratoga Racing association recently, "was the readiness with which some of the bettors grasped the full meaning of the situation. They began the season by holding one finger up in a modest way when they wanted to bet. But they soon began to hold up ten fingers at a time, and their only grievance was that they didn't have four hands. It was all right when they won, but after a losing race the bookmakers never saw anything but their feet rapidly disappearing over the fence. This game of the stiff finger and the flying foot is the worst drawback to the new betting system."

An English Thirty Footer.

American yachtsmen were probably surprised and pleased to hear that an English 30 footer will be represented in the new special class which is expected to furnish so much racing and sport on the sound and lower bay this summer. Herreshoff received orders for 11 of these small racers for prominent yachtsmen, which are all in keels and will all be built from the same mold. The various owners will draw lots for them when they are finished, and some keen racing is expected.

BANK PRESIDENT BEALS.  
The Great Financier Found Health in  
Paine's Celery Compound.



Prominent among the New England men whose brains and energy have helped to make the Western states rich and powerful is General T. Beals, president of the Union national bank of Kansas City. Successful in his many enterprises, he lives today in a fine mansion at the corner of Independence and Wash ave. The work and the responsibility incumbent on the president of so important a banking institution as the Union national would endanger the sturdiest health. Gen. Beals' clear headedness and good sense were as manifest in the choice of a remedy as in his business enterprises. He strengthened his tired nervous system by the use of Paine's celery compound. Its invigorating, health-giving effects justified his expectations, and showed in his own case the remarkable power of this much discussed remedy for thoroughly restoring and strengthening the "run down" system.

"I found Paine's celery compound an agreeable tonic and soothing to the nerves," says General Beals.

These are the concise words of commendation characteristic of the conservative business man and the influential banker, who has learned to weigh well his words.

The scanty sunlight and the stagnant, used-up air of living rooms during the winter reduces the strength and nervous

energy, especially of persons employed indoors. The need—the absolute necessity—of a genuine invigorator at this spring season has impressed itself on the attention of all thinking people.

In the famous laboratory of Dartmouth Medical School, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., discovered the formula of Paine's celery compound, a remedy that has become the standard nerve restorer, blood purifier, and strengthener from one end of the country to the other, a preparation that stands unrivaled as the medicine that makes people well.

It is a fact much commented upon that men and women of national reputation and prominence, like Gen. Beals, State Treas. Colvin of New York, Mr. Carlisle's private secretary, Major McShane of Montreal, Rev. F. Ouellet, Com. Howell, ex-Minister to Austria, John M. Francis, and a host of others who are careful of what they employ when sick, and have the ampest opportunities for finding out what is best, have of their own accord sent letters describing fully their permanent recovery from rheumatism, heart weakness, sleeplessness, debility, kidney troubles, and diseases of the stomach and liver. In all these cases Paine's celery compound was the one remedy that was able to completely and permanently bring back health, make poor blood again rich and pure, and regulate and build up the nervous system when weakened and de-natured.

Not to be Trifled With.  
From Cincinnati Gazette.  
Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble may end; and, while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern and were therefore neglected. When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effective. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by The Saltzman Drug Co.

All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by the Saltzman Drug Co.

Rheumatism cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Saltzman Drug Co., Massillon.

**Thread a Needle**

With poor thread, and notice how many knots, kinks, and ravelers there are to catch in the eye. Small in themselves, and yet large enough to cause no end of vexation. Use

**Willimantic Star Thread**

and notice how smooth, strong, and even it is. It's always the same from beginning to end. Imperfections are made impossible by the most perfect methods and the most scrupulous care. Ask your dealer for it.

Send 24 cents and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing, free.

**WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.**

**Piso's Cure**

For Consumption.

Of all the Cough medicines I have for sale, Piso's Cure for Consumption takes the best. When once sold, it makes a permanent customer.

**L. F. MARTIN, Druggist,**  
Eagletown, Indiana.

January 28th, 1896.

## The Relief For Armenians Coming In Too Slow.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Brown Bros. & Co., transmitters of the Armenian relief fund, received the following cablegram from Philadelphia, Armenia, signed by the international relief committee, in acknowledgement of a remittance of \$15,000:

"Your two remittances most timely. Thanks. Distribution by Harpoot committee reaches 51,000 souls. Over 1,000 have died of exposure and starvation there alone. We are supporting 15 other centers. Need appalling. A nation is threatened with extermination."

Spencer Trask, chairman of the executive committee of the Armenian relief fund, said concerning the foregoing cablegram: "No appeal can be stronger than this statement of facts fresh from the field. The gifts received thus far from all sources, both in England and America, have been entirely inadequate and now seem to be dwindling. The control of all funds is and will continue entirely in the hands of most trustworthy American residents and consuls."

## A STRIKE ON MAY 1.

## The Carpenters to Be Ordered Out by the Federation.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—At today's session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor the subcommittee on the eight-hour day problem submitted its report. It recommended that May 1 be set as the day to inaugurate the eight-hour plan throughout the country and that the carpenters be selected as the union to make the test.

The committee recommends a strike of all carpenters' unions that are forced to work over time, beginning on the day that the eight-hour plan goes into effect. It is expected that the council will unanimously endorse the action of its committee.

At the session the protest of the St. Louis trades unionists against the Knights of Labor was heard, and it was decided that trades unionists must leave the Knights of Labor.

## Dr. Jameson's Trial.

LONDON, March 25.—Sergeant White of the Bechuanaland mounted police, testified in the trial of Dr. Jameson to have refused to join Dr. Jameson's expedition and added that Colonel Grey questioned the troops prior to starting and informed them they were not going to fight for the queen, but for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa. The leaders refused to turn back when ordered.

## Successful Filibustering Expedition.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Cuban Junta has received news of the successful landing in Cuba of an expedition led by Braulio Peña with 600 rifles, 380,000 rounds of ammunition, two rapid fire Hotchkiss cannon, several hundred pounds of dynamite and a liberal supply of medicines and hospital stores. This makes the eighth expedition which landed in the last 40 days.

## A Moravian Minister Dead.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 25.—Intelligence of the sudden death of Rev. Robert W. Herbst, one of the wisest known pastors in the state, has been received by the bishops of the Moravian church here. Mr. Herbst served Moravian charges in Maryland, Ohio and Wisconsin. He was 50 years of age.

## Accused of Killing a Child.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 25.—Marshal Farmer has left to secure the arrest of D. Hemphill at Findlay, O., on the charge of murdering Goldie Neighbor from the home of her father, P. W. Neighbor, in Winn county, Ia. The child is now with her mother, the wife of a prominent attorney at Findlay.

## To Connect Atlantic and Lakes.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Hepburn (Ia.) has introduced a bill providing for a commission of five engineers to report upon the best practicable route for a ship canal having 28 feet depth connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean.

## Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The treasury has lost \$186,300 in gold coin and \$27,200 in bills, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve, \$127,577,802.

Merced county, Ill., in Cullom's own district, instructed for McKinley.

Henrico, Orange, Augusta and Staunton counties, Va., instructed for McKinley.

Delegates who are favorable to McKinley were chosen by Massachusetts Tenth district Republicans.

## Constipation

and biliousness cured. Thomas R. Clark, 44 Franklin street, Watkins, N. Y., says: "When I feel bilious or constipated, I take

## DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

and it cures me at once." In scrofula, salt rheum and erysipelas it never fails.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and \$1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

"We have given Messrs. Graze & Sonhalter the agency in Massillon for our 'Oyamia' rye and malt whiskey. Guaranteed absolutely pure. It is a genuine tonic for the sick. N. M. Uri & Co., distillers, Louisville, Ky.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A little ill, then a little pill. The ill is gone, the pill has won. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the little pills that cure great ills.—Z. T. Baltzly, Geo. R. Fulton.

## High and Low Prices on Chicago Exchange.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat, May	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Oats, May	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Corn, May	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pork, May	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Lard, May	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4
Cash Wheat	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
" Oats	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
" Corn	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
" Pork	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
" Lard	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4

## THE GRAIN MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 24.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 78c; No. 2 red, 76c; spring wheat, 74c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 35 1/2c; No. 2 shelled, 34 1/2c; high mixed shelled, 34 1/2c; mixed ear, 32 1/2c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25 1/2c; No. 2 do, 24 1/2c; extra No. 3 white, 23 1/2c; light mixed, 22 1/2c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, 16.00@16.25; No. 2 timothy, 14.50@15.00; mixed clover, 14.00@15.00; packing, 8.50@9.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, 12.00@12.25; wagon hay, 11.00@12.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 24 1/2c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 22 1/2c; fancy country, roll, 16 1/2c; low grade and cooking, 7 1/2c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, large size, 9 1/2c; New York flats, 10 1/2c; fancy Ohio, 9 1/2c; Wisconsin Swiss in tubs, 13 1/2c; Limburger, 12 1/2c; Ohio Swiss in tubs, 11 1/2c; Swiss in square blocks, 13 1/2c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11 1/2c@12c; southern, 10 1/2c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 75c@80c per pair; live chickens, small, 60c@70c; spring chickens, 60c@70c, as to size; dressed chickens, 12 1/2c per pound; live ducks, 80c@90c per pair; dressed, 17c@18c; live turkeys, 13c@14c per pound, dressed, 17c@18c; live geese, 14c@15c per pair.

CATTLE—Receipts fair, 50 cars on sale; market steady. We quote as follows: Prime, \$4.50@4.60; good, \$4.15@4.30; good butchers, \$3.80@4.10; fat, \$3.00@3.75; bulls, steers and cows, \$2.50@3.50; fresh cows and springers, \$4.00@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts very light; market active and prices higher all around, with Chicago report to the west. We do not look for this to hold. We quote: Prime medium weights, \$4.50@4.60; best Yorkers, \$4.40@4.50; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, \$4.10@4.40; heavy hogs, \$4.00@4.10; roughs, \$3.00@4.00.

SHEEP—Supply for Monday light; if cars on sale, market was active and prices 10c higher on sheep; market steady on lambs; receipts today scarce. We quote prices: Choice wethers, \$1.00@1.20; prime sheep, \$1.00@1.10; good, \$1.00@1.10; fair, \$1.00@1.10; common, \$1.00@1.10; culls, \$1.00@1.10; choice lambs, \$1.00@1.10; common to good lambs, \$1.00@1.10; veal calves, \$1.00@1.10; heavy and thin calves, \$1.00@1.10.

CINCINNATI, March 24.

WHEAT—Spot market dull. No. 1 hard, 74 1/2c; No. 2 do, 72 1/2c.

CORN—Spot market dull. No. 2, 25 1/2c; elevator, 25 1/2c.

OATS—Spot market easier. No. 2, 24 1/2c; elevator, 24 1/2c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 90c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 5 1/2c@5c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market very quiet but feeling steady. Sheep, poor to prime, \$3.00@4.50; lambs, common to choice, \$4.00@5.15.

HOGS—Market steady at \$4.40@4.65.

THE MASSILLON MARKET.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, March 25, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old) 70c; new, 72c; Oats, per bushel, 20c; Corn, per bushel, 25c; Hay, per ton, \$13.00@15.00.

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb., 10c; Eggs, per dozen, 20c; Lard, per pound, 11c; Hams, per lb., 12c; Shoulders, 10c; Cheese, per lb., 12c; White beans, per bushel, \$1.25@1.50; Potatoes, 20c; Onions, 25c; Apples, 75c; Evaporated Apples, choice, 75c; Dried Peaches, peeled, 12c; Dried Peaches, unpeeled, 8c; Salt, per barrel, \$1.00@1.25.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Free Pills. Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c, per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

J. A. Poorman, Pigeon Run, O., breeder of barred Plymouth Rocks, exclusively; eggs at half breeders' price. Inspection of flock solicited.

Boils and pimples are due to impure blood. Remove them by making the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

W. C. RINEARSON, Gen'l Pass'g' Agent, Cincinnati, O.

It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything, but it will cure piles. That's what DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will do, because it has done it in hundreds of cases. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

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"Measure it and see for yourself"

**Battle Ax**  
**PLUG**

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents

and  
The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

Many a Husband cannot persuade his invalid wife to consult physicians because she very naturally dreads the inevitable examinations and "local treatments." He can persuade her, if she needs persuasion, to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This truly wonderful medicine has cured hundreds of women after the best physicians have failed. It has been in constant use and tested every day for 30 years. It isn't an experiment, there are no chances about it. It is a certain and infallible cure for all derangements peculiar to women. Those who care to know all about it and to receive the best medical works ever prepared for the general public are invited to send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and receive a copy of Dr. Pierce's thousand page book, "Common Sense Medical Adviser." Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ladies and gentlemen suffering with throat and lung difficulties to call at our drug store for a bottle of Otto's Cure, which we are distributing free of charge and we can confidently recommend it as a superior remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. We will guarantee it to cure you. If your children have croup or whooping cough it is sure to give instant relief. Don't delay, but get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c. Sold at McCuen's pharmacy.

Worth Knowing. Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King. If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge. McCuen's Pharmacy.

Go South at Half Rates. Tickets on sale as below, at one fare for the round trip plus \$2 via the great Queen & Crescent route.

Round trip tickets will be on sale from all points north to all points south of Somerset, Ky., in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, North and South Carolina; also certain points in Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, Georgia, and Florida, April 7th, 21st and May 5th.

Tickets are good for 30 days to return. Stop overs will be allowed under certain conditions on tickets. Ask agent in regard to stop-overs and return limits.

One way settlers' tickets are on sale via the Queen & Crescent route, on the first Tuesday in each month to Somerset, Ky., and all points south thereof in the state of Kentucky; also to all points in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, located east of the Mississippi river.

Information in regard to schedules, rates, the securing of tickets, choice of routes, checking of baggage, etc., cheerfully given upon application to the undersigned: Chas. W. Zell, D. P. A., 4th and Race streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. Becker, N. P. A., 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Baird, T. P. A., cor. Woodward and Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.; W. W. Dunavant, T. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Brooks, 4th and Race streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Jones, Immigration Agent, Port Huron, Mich.

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It's the same, a slight cough, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them.—Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Robert A. Pinn vs. Gilbert N. Porter.

By virtue of an order of execution by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, March 28th, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit: All of the right, title, and interest of any kind whatsoever which the defendant, Gilbert N. Porter, has, being an estate for thirty years in the following described premises: Situated in Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of William & Schworm's brick building on Erie street, between Charles and Tremont streets, and extending southwardly along the west line of Erie street, a distance of sixteen feet, thence westwardly at right angles to Erie street a distance of twenty-four feet, thence northwardly at right angles sixteen feet, thence eastwardly at right angles twenty-four feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised at \$300.00.

Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m. R. A. Pinn, Sheriff.

By Robert H. Folger, His Attorney.

Starke County, O., March 18th, 1896.

Divorce Notice.

Sarah E. McKee, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the day of the date hereof she filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Sarah E. McKee on the following grounds fully set forth in said petition: Gross neglect of duty for two years last past, willful absence for the same period and adultery, and that said petition will be for hearing as